BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1825. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Marine Board on Monday the 15th of August next, for supplies of the undermentioned sorts of Teak Timber and Plank, the produce of Malabar or Canara, or of the northern forests; required for the service of the Bombay Dock Yard.

1. Logs, each measuring not less than 40 feet in length, and containing 10 Candies or upwards; adapted for keel pieces, whole Beams, &c. for large Ships; usually known under the denomination of superior Timber.

2. Logs, measuring not less than 35 feet in length, and containing not less than 7 Candies each; usually known under the name of 1st sort Timbers.

3. Logs, measuring 30 feet or upwards in length, and containing not less than 3 Candies each; usually called 2d sort Timbers.

4. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of the Line, or vessels of 1200 Tons or upwards; usually known under the denomination of 1st sort Curves.

5. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Frigates, or Ships of 1000 Tons or upwards; usually called 2d sort Curves.

6. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 400 Tons or upwards; usually called 3d sort Curves.

7. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Line of Battle Ships.

8. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 1000 Tons or upwards.

9. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 500 Tons.

10. Strait Timbers, adapted for beams; each measuring not less than 30 feet in length, and from 12 to 15 inches square.

11. Planks, of 25 feet or upwards in length, 12 inches or upwards in breadth, and 1 inch or upwards thick.

Each tender must specify the number of Logs &c. of each description, which the party proposes to deliver; the price per solid candy for Timber &c. and per 100 Guz for Plank, Dock Yard measurement; and also the period when the same will be deliverable at Bombay.

No tender will be taken into consideration proffering a smaller quantity than 100 Candies of Timber, or 5000 Guz of Plank.

By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
May 31*st* 1825.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચ્જે

શ્રી•મુંબઇની•ગોડીનાં•ફારખાનાં•શાકુ•મલબારી•અગર•ફાનડા•અગર•કુતર•દેશનાં•જંગલનાં•ફેઠલ•લખેલી•જુદી•જુદી•જાતનાં•શાગવાંની•લાકડાં•અગર•પાટીઆં•શાકુ•મોફોર•બંદ•ફીધેલાં•પરપોજલો•શીમવારે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મહીનાનીએને•દીને•મરીન•બોરડવાલાઓનાં કુફંમથી•મરીન•બોરડની•ફાસીશમાં•જેશે

૧—પુ•શારી•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•મોફોટાં•વાંફણેનાં•પઠાંન•શાકુ•અગર•અખન•ખીમો•શાકુ•અગર•ખીજા•ફોમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૪ ફુટથી•ઓઢી•નઢી•તથા•લરતમાં ૧૦ ખાંડીથી•વધતાં

૨—જુ•અવલની•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•તેની દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૫ ફુટથી•ઓઢી•નઢી•તથા•લરતમાં ૭ ખાંડીથી•ઓછા•નઢી

૩—જુ•કુદકુમ•જાતનાં•લાકડાં•તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૦ ફુટથી•વધતી•તથા લરતમાં ૩ ખાંડીથી•ઓઢી•નઢી *

૪—કુ•અવલની•જાતનાં•વાકાં•લાકડાં•મનવારો•અગર ૧૨૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

૫—મુ•કુદકુમની•જાતનાં•વાંકાં•લાકડાં ફ્રીગીટો•અગર ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

૬—કુ•શીકુમની•જાતનાં•વાંકાં•લાકડાં•૪૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ જોઇએચ *

૭—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં—લડાઇનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

૮—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી•ઉપરનાં•વાંફાંણે બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

૯—મુ•દલીઆ•વાંક•તથા•દલીઆ•વાંકનાં•લાકડાં ૫૦૦ ટનનાં•વાંફાંણે•બાંધવા•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *

૧૦—મુ•શીધા•લાકડાં•ઢીમો•શાકુ•જોઇએચ—તેની•દર•એકની•લંબાઇ ૩૦ ફુટથી•ઓઢી•નઢી•તથા ૧૨ ઘીતે ૧૫ ઇંચ શમચોરશ *

૧૧—મુ•પાટીઆંઓ•લંબાઇમાં ૨૫ ફુટથી•વધતાં•તથા•પોલાઇમાં ૧૨ ઇંચથી•વધતાં•તથા•જાકુ ૧ ઇંચથી•વધતુ *

જે•ઘણી•પરપોજલ•આપશે•તે•ઘણીએ દર•એક•પરપોજલમાં•લાકડાંની•જુદી•જુદી•જાત•તથા•નંગ•તથા•એ•વગરે•રંધુ•લખવુ•તથા•લાકડાંનો•તથા•શરવેનો•દર•એક•શાલીડ•ખાંડીનો•ભાવ•લખવો•તથા•પાટીઆંનો ૧૦૦ ગજનો•ભાવ•લખવો—એ માલ•ગોદીનાં•લરત•પરમાંણે•જેશે—એ માલ•શ્રી•મુંબઇમાં•આપવાની•મુદત•લખવી

૧૦૦ ખાંડી•લાકડાં•તથા ૫૦૦૦ ગજ•પાટીઆંથી•ઓછા•જ્યાનુ•પરપોજલ•કબુલ કરશે•નઢી—તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫ *

શ્રી

ઘર ઘેતાં

ખેડીયે ઊઘઈચે ગોળીચે ઘર ઘન્યાસમતાં નજઘડી વાજય ઘ ગડી વાજય પીતરઘરા પંગલચે ઘે ઉ ઉણયે પેગરે પેગરે મતાચે ભા ગયની ઘનડેં ય ઘબ્યાચેં ખેજર ઘંઘ મેરેયે પ્રપોજ્ય જોનઘગી તાગ ચે ૧૬ ઘેને વગદ મણેન્યાત ઘ્યાચેથી મગી ઘેદ પ્રઘ્યારે ક ઘસલી મગે ઘેડિયે ઘ્યાતીબંત ચે તીજ

૧ ચંગરે મતીચી ઘનડેં ખ્ચિ તારપચે ઘ્વણાસમતાં વાજય ય ફોંડ ઘીયમતીનાં વાણી જીજરે ઘ ચમતીનાં પાણીયે ત્યાચી ઘચઘેઘ ચી ઘંધી ૪૦ ફુટ મતીનાં મણી ન ભવેં વાણી ત્યાચે ખેજગતી ૧૦ ફોંડી પર વગવેં

૨ વપજ મતીચી ઘનડેં ત્યાચી ઘંધી ૩૬ ફુટીમતીનાં મણી નભવેં વાણી ત્યાચે ખેજગતીત ઘાતફોંડીત પર ઘેઘ મણી નભવેં

૩ ઊઘઈન મતીચી ઘનડેં ત્યાચી પર ઘેઘચી ઘંધી ૩૦ ફુટીપર ય ભવેં વાણી ત્યાચે ખેજગતી ૩ ફોંડી મતીનાં મણી નભવેં

૪ વપજ મતીચી ચનડી ઘનડેં ઘનપર વગર ૧૨૦૦ ગઘચેપન તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવેં

૫ ઊઘઈન મતીચી ચંઘડી ઘનડેં ઘીગીગ વગર ૧૦૦૦ ગઘચે પર તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવે

૬ ઊઘઈન મતીચી ચંઘડી ઘનડેં ૪૦૦ ગઘચે વપ તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવેં

૭ ઘઘગી ચંઘં વણી ઘઘગી ચંઘંચી ઘનડેં ૬ઢાઈચી તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવેં

૮ ઘઘગી ચંઘ વણી ઘઘગી ચંઘંચી ઘનડેં ૧૦૦૦ ગઘચે તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવેં

૯ ઘઘગી ચંઘ વણી ઘઘગી ચંઘંચી ઘનડેં ૬૦૦ ગઘચેં તઘડેં ઘંધાપયા મતીનાં વભવેં

૧૦ નીગ ઘનડેં ઘીયમતીનાં પા છાવે ત્યાચી ઘરઘેઘચી ઘંધી ૩૦ ફુટીજપ મણી ઘણે ૫ ૧૨ પાચ્ચા ૫ ૧૬ ઈંચ વઘચેરપ વભવી

૧૧ ઘઘું ઘંધી ઉંચવાપ ફુટ પરતી ૫ ઘંગા ઘઘ પાંચ પરતા ૫ ઘેઘચીચ ઘડેં પરતા વભવી

ઘેઘનીયેં પ્રપોજ્ય ઘેઘપ્યા ઘ્યાની ઘરઘેઘ પ્રપોજ્ય ઘણે ઘઘ ડાંચા પેગડ પેગડ ઘત ૫ ઘગ ૫ યાપ્રેજીપ વર્ષ ઘ્યાઘપેં ૫ ઘનડાંચા ૫ વપંગ ઘાપ ઘરઘેઘ ઘાડ ૫ ફોંડીચા ઘ્યાઘપ ૫ ઘબ્યાંચા ઘેં પર ગઘચા ઘાપ ઘ્યાઘપ ઘપજ ઘ ગોળીચે ખેજગતી પ્રપજે ઘે ઈંજ ઘ પર ઊઘઈનઘે ઘ્યાજયા ચા ઊઘત ઘ્યાઘપી

૧૦૦ ફોંડી ઘનડેં ૫ યાચઘપ વ ગજ ઘઘું ઘ્યા જપ્રય મતીનાં મણી વભવ્યાજ પ્રપોજ્ય પ્રણીજ્ય પ્ર વણાર મણી તાગ ચે ૩૧ મે ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

BILLS ON LONDON.

PRINSEP and Co. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. at 6 Months' Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee for sums not less than £200, and 1 | 9 for smaller sums.

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day the 18th Instant, various Articles of Furniture belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

VIZ.

Silver, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Side Board, Cooking Utensils, &c.

After the above, will be sold the following.

Buggy Lamps, Curry Combs, Enamelled Snuff Boxes, Ivory and Box Rulers, Watch makers' Plyers, Turn Screws, and various other Articles of Hardware, Yellow Quills, Red Ink Powder, Boxes of Wafers, and other Articles of Stationery.

Bombay, 18*th June* 1825.

KEMPT & CO.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission, by the late arrivals, several sets of Views in Calcutta, taken by J. B. Frazer Esq. Engraved by Havell, on strong Bristol Board, beautifully Colored and otherwise well finished, in Sets of 6, at 72 Rupees a Set, as the supply is limited, early application is therefore recommended.

Bombay, 18*th June* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 20th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

The Effects of the late

MR. GEORGE LEIGHLER,

CONSISTING of Tables, Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Glass and China Ware, Wearing Apparel, and Palanquin, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up 5 English Dogs Imported by the Ship Cornwall.

Bombay, 18*th June* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, the 21st Instant,

AT THEIR GODOWNS,

Opposite to the House occupied by

SIR ROGER DE FARIA,

TWO Hundred and Eleven Chests of Gum Arabic Ready Packed for Europe Market, also 304 Bags of the same, being of superior quality, belonging to the Estate of the late William Pieli, Esq. deceased; and which will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS CASH:

And the Lots to be cleared away within 4 days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold on account and risk of first purchasers.

N. B. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Bombay, 18*th June* 1825.

એદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છોકરાઓ

આવતા•મંગલવારને•દીને•તા• ૨૧ મી આગે•મહીનાંનીએ•જાહેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરીને•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆ•રેફેજે•તેનાં•થેફેરની•શીમજે•પોતાની•વખારમાં•મરનાર•વીલીઅમ•પીલ•જશાકુએરની•જશફિઆં મતમાંની ૨૧૧ પેટીઓ•વેલાતનાં•ભરની•અકબંદ•તજઆર•ફીધેલી•આરબી•ગુદર ની—એ•વગરે ૩૦૪ થેલા•શારી•જાતનાં આરબી•ગુદરનાંજે•તે•વેચશે—એ•માલ•ખરીદદારની•જોગવાજ•પરમાંણે•નાંધલા•લાટો•ફરીને•વેચશે *

વેચાંણની•બોલી•એજે•રોકડાં•નાંણાં•લરીને•વેચાંણનાં•દીનથી•દીન•ચેમાર ૪ માં માલ•ઉચકી•લજ•જાએ—નઢીતો•પેફેલા ખરીદદારને•ફરાળે•તથા•જોખમે•પાછો વેચાશે *

એ•વેચાંણ•ફલાક ૧૨ નાં•શરુ•થશે *

તારીખ ૧૭ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૫

139890

[redacted]s Sons

[redacted]UCTION,
[redacted]27th Instant,
[redacted]HEIR ROOMS,
[redacted]E Collection of Law and other
[redacted]luable Books, and several double
[redacted]gle Barrelled Guns, some of them in
[redacted]cellent order, belonging to the late Mr.
GEORGE LEIGHLER.
N. B.—Catalogues will be published.
Bombay, 18*th June*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 23d Inst.
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,

SINGLE Barrelled fowling Pieces, Pistols, Silver Hookah Bottoms, Curry Dishes, Table Ring Muffineers, Saucepans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Frames, &c
A variety of Piece Goods, Thick woollen Cloths, good Quills, Men's Beaver and China Waterproof Hats, &c.
Meadows Street, 18*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN EXCELLENT
SQUARE
PIANO FORTE,
BY BROADWOOD
PRICE Rs. 300.
Meadows Street, 18*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Military and Sporting Pictures elegantly Framed, Couches, large Bedsteads and Bedding, folding Skreen, Painted Globe Lamp, Plated Articles &c.
Meadows Street, 18*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

NEW Double Barrelled Detonating Guns, each..... Rs. 175
Ditto with Flint Locks by John Manton 400
A Silver Hunting Watch as good as New by McCabe 150
Richardson's English, Persian and Arabic Dictionary 100
The Galustin of Sadi 15
Arrowsmith's Map of India, 5 by 8 feet on Rollers 100
Do. in Cases 60
China Mandarin figures, Rs. 12 to 30
Meadows Street, 18*th June* 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF
Mr. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.
From Wilkeson Crosthwait and Co.
In Butts..... 750 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.
From Christopher Smith Sons and Co
In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs. per doz.
Madeira from Blackburn and Co.
In Pipe..... 450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs. per doz.
Cape Madeira per Pipe} 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.
Bombay, 18*th June*, 1825.

FOR SALE

ON BOARD
THE
AMITY,

NINE new Sails, made of the best English Canvas, and ready for use, viz.

1 Main top gallant sail, contg.		152	yards
1 Mizen.....	"	177	do.
1 Ditto.....	"	156	do.
1 Mizen top sail.....	"	151	do.
1 Fore topmast staysail.	"	81	do.
1 Ditto. Do.	"	70	do.
1 Jib.....	"	126	do.
1 Ditto.....	"	118	do.
1 Top mast studding sail.	"	101	do.

These sails are substantially made and neatly cut; and will be disposed of on moderate terms. Apply to the COMMANDER on board.
Bombay, 18*th June* 1825.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they have received by the Kellie Castle from England the following choice articles, which they have exposed for sale, viz. Hosiery, consisting of Men and Women's Silk Stockings and Gloves, Plated Ware, consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, Curry Dishes, Cruet Stands &c Carriage Furnitures, consisting of Chariot and Buggy Laces, Cutlery, consisting of Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Port Wine, Sherry, Champaign, and Brandy from Gledstane's & Co. Grocery, consisting of Finest new Currants, Bloom Raisins, Pull'd Figs, Italian Macaroni, Finest French Imperial Plums, best Pearl Barley, Sir Hans Sloane's Chocolate, White's Cocoa, finest Isinglass, Oilman's Stores, consisting of Salted Salmon, Red and Salt Herrings in Jars, Pickled Tongues in Kegs, Pine Cheeses, York Hams, assorted Sauces and Pickles, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Gun Powder from Pegan Andrews and Wilks, Mathematical Instruments, consisting of Thermometers in Cases, Marine Barometer Spectacles and Gold Eye Glasses, Stationery, Snuff and Boxes from Proctor, Perfumery from Smith and Nephew, Patent Shot, Hats and Gloves from Bicknell and More, Saddlery from Milray and Son, Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams and Jellys and Fruit for Tarts, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Soda Water, Billiard Balls and Cricket Balls, Colour Boxes, Fresh Garden Seeds, Select music for Flutes, Elegant Nicholson's Cocoa improved Flute, Scarlet Cloth, Fancy Neckerchiefs.
Bombay, 18*th June* 1825

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS ON ENGLAND

IN Sets of £520, £416, £312, £208, £104, and £52 each at Twelve Months' Sight.—Tenders will be received by Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.
Rampart Row, 15*th June*, 1825,

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

JAHANGHEER AND NOUROJEE NASSERVANJEE will draw Bills on Messrs. JAMES HUNTER JUNIOR & Co. of London, for sums not less than £200 at 1 | 10 per rupee payable, at six months' sight, or at 1 | 9½ per rupee, at 3 months' sight.
Bombay, 7*th June*, 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.
Bombay, 19*th May*, 1825.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
Young Gentlemen,

NO. 2, FRANCIS TERRACE, KENTISH TOWN.

MISS PHIPPS,

WHO has lived Governess in two Families during Twelve Years, the last five of which she had the care of Six Sons of the late JOHN FORBES MITCHELL Esq. of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, has opened a Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen from the age of three to nine years.

The Establishment being principally intended for the reception of Children whose Parents reside in India, MISS PHIPPS proposes to take the *entire care* of them for *Sixty Guineas per Annum*, inclusive of clothing and every charge, excepting medical attendance and pocket money.

Each Young Gentleman, on entering, will be expected to be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, a silver dessert spoon and fork, and a good supply of clothes suited to the climate.

The Terms for Board, Education, and Washing *only*, for those Pupils whose Friends reside in this Country, are *thirty-five Guineas per Annum*; & it is requested that they may be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, and a silver dessert spoon and fork.

VACATION.—At *Christmas* and *Midsummer*, each One Month.

Any further particulars may be had on application to LADY CAMPBELL, No. 40, York Terrace, Regent's Park; MRS. JOHN FORBES MITCHELL, of Thainston, Aberdeenshire; MRS. WALKER, Lucknow, Bengal; MRS. GEORGE READ, No. 15, Great Cumberland-Street; SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart. M. P. No. 9, Fitzroy-Square; or WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. M. P. East India House, London; who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

*** *Letters addressed to* "MISS PHIPPS, *care of* MESSRS. INGLIS, FORBES *and Co. Mansion House Place, London.*" *will be immediately attended to.*

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce, that on Monday the 27th instant, will be presented the farces of
THE MAYOR OF GARRATT,
SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD,
AND
THF SLEEPING DRAUGHT,
Green Rooms, *Friday* 17*th June* 1825.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP
ABBERTON,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. Lucas Percival,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

HAS superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail direct for London on the 2d Proximo.
Apply to Capt. PERCIVAL, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.
Bombay, 17*th June*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE.

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
AMITY,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL
FOR
GREENOCK
ON THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for passengers, and persons desirous of going themselves or of sending children direct to Scotland, without being exposed to the trouble and expense of an intermediate journey, will find the present an eligible opportunity of doing so.
For particulars apply to the Commander, at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL
N. B. A medical gentleman, willing to undertake the duty of the Ship on the homeward voyage, will receive a handsome allowance.
Bombay, 18*th June*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WAS to sail for this Port direct on the 10th March, and having her return Cargo ready, will be dispatched back to London without delay. This ship carries a regular Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers, a Plan of which may be seen at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.
Bombay, 11*th June*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE FIRST CLASS
SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
Stephenson Elderby,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL FOR LONDON ABOUT THE
20TH OF JULY.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
AT THE
OFFICE
OF
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH
AND CO.
Bombay, 10*th June*, 1825.

Advertisement.

HIS Majesty's 20th Regiment having Bills to draw on their Agents Messrs. GREENWOOD COX AND CO. at thirty one day's sight to the Amount of £200 or £240 British, any person wishing to tender for the same, will send their Proposals to Quarter Master DODD, of the Corps at Poonah, on or before the 18th Instant, after which date no application will be attended to.
Poonah, 3*d June*, 1825.

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders [redacted]e insertion of Advertisements as [redacted]he week as possible. We can[redacted]ppearance of any Advertisem[redacted]t sent BEFORE 12 o'clock o[redacted]ing.
Courier[redacted]*une*, 1825.

A CARD.

IN addition to the Articles Advertised in the Courier of the 11th instant, LUGRIN SON AND CO. have received per the late Ships, Schweppe and Co.'s Soda Water in Stone Bottles in high preservation, Ornamented Hussar Bridles, Chifney and Bentick Bits, particularly light Racing Saddles, Side Saddles from Gibson, Spare twisted Snaffle, Racing, and other Bridles, Patent Spring Stirrups, Patent Saddle Cloths, Body Rollers, Colt's breaking Tackles, four in hand Whips &c.
Bombay, 17*th June* 1825.

Advertisement.

RAGOONATH WITTOJEE and his son WITTOBA RAGOONATHJEE Purbhoo, Heirs of the late MANCOJEE CHAPAJEE Purbhoo deceased, having proposed to mortgage their half share in the DWELLING HOUSE and ground situated without the Town Walls on Pallow, and bounded as follows; on the East by a Wall the new Purbhoo lane, on the West by a High road, on the North by the house of Ballajee Baboojee, and on the south by the house of Luximon Ragoonathjee, unto JAGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, it is hereby requested that if any person or persons have any claim, mortgage, demand, or inheritable right thereon, he or they will make the same known to the said JAGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise it shall not be admitted.
Bombay, 17*th day of June*, 1825

Advertisement.

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. being about to close finally the Accounts of the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, viz.
Lieutenant John McLeod, late of the Bombay Engineers.
Captain George Sangster, late of the 9th Regiment N. I.
Captain Robert Suxpitch, late of Bombay, Mariner.
John Learmouth, late of Bombay, Mariner.
Bombay, 17*th June* 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT FOSTER, deceased, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of English Merchants Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 16th day of June 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NABOB AZMOODEEN KHAN late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, may be Granted to NABOB MAHABHUT KHAN, NABOB JEHANGEER KHAN, and NABOB BURKOODAR KHAN, the lawful Nephews of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10th day of June 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

اشتہار

عرض کروہ امست ورسپریم کورت
اعلای منبی برای وکالت نامہ مال و
متاع وویون نواب حظم الدین خان
مرحوم ساکن منبی واوہ شوو بنواب
مہابت خان نواب جہان گیر خان
ونواب برخوردار خان کہ برادر
زادگان مرحوم اند ہمہ کسان را
ورین باب خبرواوہ شد
تاریخ ۱۰ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۲۵

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may Granted to MERWANJEE NOWROJEE the lawful son of the said deceased, all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprised therof. Dated this 10th day of June 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ખુંબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર•નવરો જજી•કુશતંમજી•ની•માલ•મીલકતનુ•ત્યખ તીમારનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એે•મરનારનો•છો કરો•મેકરવાનજી•નવરોજજીએે•શ્રી•ખુંબઇ ની•જુડીકેટરની•કુપરીમ•કોરતમાં•અરજ કીધેછે•જે•મકુને•આપે—એે•વાશતે•કારવે સોકો•એેનાં•બાબશતા•કોએે•તેનાંમાને• જાકેર•થાએે—તારીખ ૧૦ મી•જુન૨૮૨૫

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR SIR,

Considering the advantages which Freemasonry has in all times and places held forth for promoting social intercourse and brotherly love, you will as a philanthropist be happy, perhaps, to learn that the revival of this ancient Institution is soon likely to occur at the Presidency, by the removal of one of the Lodges now working at Poona to Bombay. The fraternity at this place have been making considerable progress in the advancement of the Art, and it may be useful to give you some account of it, with reference to the immediate objects of this address, the more effectually extending to those inclined to subscribe to the building of a Lodge, the opportunity of doing so.

About two years ago a warrant of Constitution from the Provincial Grand Lodge on the coast of Coromandel granted for the Regt of Artillery was opened at this place, through the indefatigable zeal of a most worthy Brother; since which, many new Brethren have undertaken the study of the sublime Art of Freemasonry. A second warrant from the United Grand Lodge of England has been very lately opened here also, being one that was procured exclusively for Kaira, but is now rendered available for any station of Bombay or Madras. It is one of these two which is likely to be transferred to Bombay. A third has been solicited from England for the Deccan, and is expected out shortly. The consequence of this is that a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of erecting a Hall or Lodge-room at this place for the better conducting the ceremonies of the Order, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that I relate His Excellency Sir Charles Colville has granted a spot of ground which is most advantageously situated for the convenience of the Brethren and the ornament of the cantonment, contiguous to the Church and Library. Any Brother or Friend wishing to subscribe to it, is requested to address "The Secretary of Benevolent Lodge, Poona." The subscription now amounts to a considerable sum, but it is, however, too moderate to enable the Brethren to secure that strength and beauty in the construction of the building which should declare it to be the work of men skilled in their Craft. I cannot conclude without remarking it is not the convenience which brethren individually derive from the use of a building exclusively appropriated for performing their duties that we are to consider in this undertaking, but that by aiding the measure we promote one of the grand principles of masonry "Brotherly Love," in assisting others in the execution of their duty, and in encouraging relief to the distressed. It is not necessary to tell you, perhaps, that Freemasonry stimulates us to morality and virtue, besides preserving secrets of the most interesting description. I anticipate that the establishment of a Lodge at the Presidency will be hailed by the good society of that place with sentiments of true satisfaction and pleasure.

I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully Your's,
A HUMBLE BROTHER.

Poona, June 4th, 1825.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier

"Columbus-like, explore,
"Heav'ns not his own, and worlds unknown before."
ESSAY ON MAN.

MR. EDITOR,

Speculative geography, although far from having any pretensions to rank, in point of certainty, with those sciences to which we give the name of exact, or even with many of the theoretical, it is highly interesting and useful in affording agreeable occupation to the mind, keeping the curiosity alive regarding unknown regions, and directing to the most probable and advantageous methods of discovery; as well as by arranging the knowledge already acquired, and which may be scattered in different works, and in seemingly irreconcilable confusion. A writer in the *Glasgow Courier*, whose observations are published in your paper of the 14th May, considers the facts mentioned in Lieut Clapperton's letter announcing the death of Dr. Oudney as decisive of the Niger's course being to the West, and that it discharges itself into the Gulf of Guinea—an opinion with which I can by no means coincide. The fact of great degrees of cold prevailing in the interior of Africa, is neither so new nor so extraordinary as the writer in question seems to think: besides the authority of Leo, there is mention made, more than once, in the volume on the History of Abyssinia, contained in the large edition of Bruce, of armies perishing from cold in attempting to cross the mountains lying (as I remember) to the West of that country; and it by no means follows, from the comparison of the cold on their summits with that on the insular ones of Jamaica, that their elevation is so very great—the temperature decreasing much more rapidly as you ascend in continents than in islands. The Greek and Roman geographers believed the course of the Niger to be from West to East: but the Arabs controverted this opinion, and in consequence of Leo adopting their descriptions as his own, and he being considered to write from observation, which was not the case, they were commonly thought to be correct: however, many doubts remained on this head, until Mr. Park, in 1795, found the stream to be almost direct easterly, as described by the natients, and Major Rennel, from his narrative, and from various other documents, declared, "*the question to be for ever*" "*set at rest.*" Every notice since has confirmed this, and none more than the information communicated by Dr. Oudney and his adventurous comrades. See Quarterly Review, number 58. In the kingdom of Bornou, which is ten degrees to the West of Assit**tion in our maps.* they found a lake of *at least* 250 miles in length, into which a river flowed from the West (without doubt the mysterious Niger) and another of larger size (the Shary), coming from the South, emptied itself into this inland sea, 50 miles distant from the other: though declared by the natives to run out of it. A chain of mountains, also, has been traced almost all the way from the sources of the Niger in Manding to Abyssinia, and at the place where the stream might be supposed to turn towards the Gulf, Major Denham found "a noble range of granite hills," extending for many miles to the S. W. where Abou Boukir saw the mountain with a white top like marble (snow): so that it is more improbable than ever that the river ultimately reaches the Atlantic. Nor does the elevation of the country to the West of Bornou preclude the passage of the Niger into the Nile of Egypt, as there are several degrees of latitude between those mountains and the place of supposed junction. However, the distance between the lakes and the Nile is greatly increased by the new longitude of Bornou, rendering the termination of the Niger more problematical than formerly.

From all the information, antient and modern, which I have had an opportunity of examining, I have formed the following conclusion, which differs in several respects from any yet published, and which I flatter myself will be found to approximate very nearly of the truths likely soon to be ascertained by Mr Clapperton and his companions.

The Niger flowing † from the country of Manding (to the East) and passing near the cities of Tombuctoo and Housa, &c. enters in longitude 14 East a vast lake, situated in the kingdom of Bornou, having suffered in its course from Sego some diminution. Into this inland sea flows also the Shary (probably the Gir of Ptolemy), which will be found to arise in the mountains of Dowsoor, *near* the sources of Bahr Abiad, and not to be a branch sent off by that river, as it is said to be. From the Tazzad, or sea of Bornou, the waters flow towards the lake of Fittri, before entering which they are joined by the Gazel river and the Bahr Azak. Beyond this, discovery has afforded us no data from which to speculate. That the Tazzad has an outlet, is inferred from the belief that its waters are fresh, but as to the Lake of Fittri, and many others which are supposed to exist in its neighbourhood, no certain knowledge has yet been attained.

HISTORICUS.

* It is curious that Ptolemy is in this more correct than all his followers previous to the expedition of Oudney. This coincidence has not been remarked.

† It has been considered to be an universal truth that no lake without an outlet is fresh; however I find it asserted that the Terah Lake in Korrasan is an exception. A city was founded near this by Alexander, but Q. Curtius makes no mention of the saltness of the waters. I will feel obliged to any of your correspondents who will adduce any authority for or against the saltness of this great lake.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JUNE, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 200 of 1825.—The following Cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Hon'ble Company's Ships Inglis and Kellie Castle on the 6th Instant, and produced certificates and covenants of their appointment on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns: their date of rank will be adjusted hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 358, Messrs. Charles B. Raitt,—arrived in the Kellie Castle.
No. 365, " Samuel Parr, do. do,
No. 368 " William Geddes do. do.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. John Doig,—arrived in the Kellie Castle.
" James Don, M. D.—arrived in the Inglis.
" Adams Lawrence do. do.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1825.

No. 201 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of dispatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 26th January 1825.

PARA. 2. The Government of Bengal on the 29th of March 1823, promulgated an arrangement by which, pending a reference to us, the savings of non Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's service stationed in the East Indies are remitted through the Company at the Exchange of 2 | 6 the Sonant Rupee.

3 Considering that this Regulation has a direct tendency to promote the welfare of His Majesty's Soldiers serving in India, and of their Families in Europe, without creating too heavy a demand upon our Home Treasury, we have not withheld from it our approbation, and being at the same time solicitous not only to grant every suitable indulgence to our own Soldiers, but also strictly to maintain the principle of placing them and His Majesty's Soldiers whilst serving in India upon a footing of equality, we have determined that the Regulation in question shall be extended to the non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Company's European Forces. We desire that you will issue a notification to this effect. You will be specially careful that the indulgence be restricted to cases in which the remittance shall be intended bonâ fide for the family of the Individuals by whom the savings may have been accumulated.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 21st February 1825.

Para. 4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Lieutenant Colonel George Midford.
Captain John McIntire,
Captain Robert Ogilby,
Surgeon J. G. Moyle,
Lieutenant T. R. Gordon,
Lieutenant Colonel A. Hogg.

5. We have permitted Captain R. W. Fleming of your Establishment, to remain in this Country until the departure of the last Ships of the present Season in 1824 | 25.

6. Captain Gilbert Melville of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in this Country until the month of April next.

7. Surgeon G. A. Stuart of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in this Country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the Season 1825—26.

Extract from the Separate Letter dated the 2d February 1825.

PARA 1st.—Having taken into our Consideration the situation in which certain Officers in our Service will be placed by the stop put to the promotion consequent on casualties on the Senior Lists, as directed in our Military Letter of the 25. November 1823 (PARA 112) We have resolved to allow all vacancies which shall occur on those Lists at the several Presidencies, in the first two years after the introduction of the new Arrangements, to be filled up as formerly; so that instead of barring promotion from casualties occurring on those Lists after the 1st May 1824, such bar shall not operate until the 1st May 1826. We desire it, however, to be distinctly understood, that the indulgence which we have now authorized shall on no account be allowed to extend beyond the period we have specified.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1825.

No. 202 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

An Order by Major Sale, dated Kaira 2d of April, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnam to take temporary Charge of the Medical Stores at that Station.

A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis C. B. dated Surat 25th May directing Captain Crozier to take Charge of the Commissariat Department at that Station from Captain Reynolds until the arrival of Lieutenant R. Payne.

An Extract of an Order by Major Sale dated Kaira, 10th May, directing Assistant Surgeon Arnott to take Charge of the Medical Civil duties at that Station.

Bombay Castle 11th June, 1825.

No. 203 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to relieve assistant surgeon Gibb from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus, and to appoint Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dickson to that charge.

No. 204 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in republishing the following General order of September 1818 prohibiting the shooting of Peafowl in the neighbourhood of the Villages of Guzerat, laments to add that a neglect of this necessary attention to the prejudices of the Native Inhabitants has, in a very late occurrence, led to the sacrifice of the life of one European Soldier and the severe wounding of another. He cannot, therefore, too earnestly call on the Officers Commanding Corps to see that the order is duly attended to.

"*Bombay Castle, 17th September*, 1818

"GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

"Several cases of a very serious nature having arisen from the shooting of Peafowl in Guzerat, and such a practice being revolting to the prejudices of the Native Inhabitants, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it necessary, positively to prohibit the Shooting of Peafowl, by any person or persons in future, in the vicinity of Villages in that province, and the Magistrates and Officers Commanding the several districts and stations to the Northward, are required to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to this prohibition."

Bombay Castle, 14th June, 1825.

No, 205 of 1825.—The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Royal George on the 8th Instant, and produced the Certificates and Covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date. The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns.—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

The Rank of Mr. W. C. Harris for the Engineers has already been settled by G. O. 8th July 1824.

Engineers.

Mr. W. C. Harris.

Infantry.

No. 268 Messrs. Thomas Jackson.
No. 304 " Molyneux Smith.
No. 309 " Geo. Duncan Wilson.
No. 334 " Atkins Hamerton.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Alex. Gibson.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

16TH JUNE 1825.

First Lieutenant J. Betham to be a Junior Captain, vice Hall retired.—Date of Rank 21st June 1824.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Denton to be a First Lieutenant, vice Betham promoted.—Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman T. E Rogers to be a second Lieutenant, vice Denton promoted.—Do. do. do.

Second Lieutenant E. Pratt to be a first Lieutenant, vice Middleton deceased.—24th do. do.

Senior Midshipman G. Laughton to be a second Lieutenant, vice Pratt promoted,—Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman E B. Squire to be a second Lieutenant, vice Goreham deceased,—17th July do.

Second Lieutenant M. Houghton to be a First Lieutenant vice Hutley deceased,—18th Aug. do.

Senior Midshipman Curtis Clarke to be a second Lieutenant, vice Houghton promoted.—Do. do. do.

Junior Captain W. Bruce to be a Senior Captain, vice Barnes deceased,—10th Dec. do.

First Lieutenant D. Anderson to be a Junior Captain, vice Bruce promoted.—Do. do. do.

Second Lieutenant J. McDowal to be a first Lieutenant vice Bruce promoted.—Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman Thomas Clendon to be a second Lieutenant, vice McDowal promoted.—Do. do. do.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

We have republished from the Calcutta Government Gazette despatches from Sir A. Campbell announcing his occupation of Prome, the enemy having retired without making any resistance, abandoning their artillery and stores. It appears to be a miserable place, and as yet little has appeared in proof of the far-famed riches of the kingdom of Ava. The Prince of Surawaddy had retreated towards the capital, which it is stated had been deserted by the King and Court. If this species of warfare is continued by the enemy, it is impossible to say when the war may terminate.

We have received letters during last week from the northern frontier, which describe every thing as quiet at present in that quarter. It was reported, however, that the Scindians were collecting a large force, which it was rumoured was destined for Cutch. This we cannot believe. The Government of Scind, from the peculiarity of its structure, and the character of those over whom it rules, is, perhaps, one of the weakest in Asia, and we do not think it would risk a quarrel with any of its neighbours. The power of the state divided among the different Ameers must want consolidation, strength, and unity of action, while the only troops they can bring into the field are composed of the feudal and unruly tribes of Biloochistan, whom it would be impossible to keep together for any time, and who are said not to have any great liking for their present niggardly rulers, whose only object since their accession to power has been to amass money, in the persuit of which, we believe, they have been remarkably successful. The Ameers must also feel not a little suspicious of their powerful neighbour Runjeet Sing, who has been making encroachments on their northern frontier, and who is said to cast a longing look to the immense treasures they have amassed during the last thirty years. We may, therefore, safely predict that no more laurels will be reaped for the present by our troops to the Northward.

The letters we have alluded to are full of sad complaints on a subject of no small importance to those who are stationed on the borders of the thirsty desert, themselves apparently as thirsty. There is nothing but murmurings and sorrowful anticipations from the banks of the Indus to the mouths of the Banass. There had been a long continued and universal drought along

the whole line of our northern frontier, and at the date of our letters there appeared to be no hope of relief. There had not only been a deficiency of that simple element which is more particularly necessary for the support and nourishment of the vegetable world, but also a great scarcity of some other fluids which exposure to hot winds and a vertical sun render essential for the purpose of sustaining the strength and reviving the drooping spirits of the sojourners at the arid and isolated stations on the borders of Scind. In fact, the usual supply of that beverage which will immortalize the name of Hodgson had not been received, while the unfavourable accounts which had arrived relative to the state of the Bombay Godowns had sickened every heart and saddened every countenance. This was certainly a miserable state of things, but we sincerely trust that an abundant fall of rain, and a copious supply of pale ale, with other good things to boot, have, ere this, dispelled the gloom which appears to have invaded the northern boundaries of our rising establishment.

We have also received letters from the Southern Mahratta country. The Monsoon had set in with some violence at Belgaum. The *Cholera* had been raging all over the country, and still continued, though in a diminished degree. At Colapore twelve hundred people were carried off by it in the short period of four days, and its ravages had not entirely ceased. The force at present at Belgaum, which is described as very effective, consists of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, a M. G. Troop of Native Horse Artillery, a company of Goolandauze, the 1st Bombay European Regiment, the 23d or Walajabad Light Infantry, and the 49th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. It is stated that the Rajah of Colapore was so *sincerely* rejoiced on hearing of our successes at Donabew, that he ordered a royal salute to be fired.

The following is from Ahmednugger, dated Friday, 3d June, 1825.—"A Lunar Rainbow was visible here last night; its centre being somewhat on the north of west. I first observed it about 9h. 40m. P. M. and from that time I suppose it continued about 15 minutes. It was quite perfect, and the colour somewhat resembling that of skim-milk, though rather darker. Its extreme height from the horizon I should estimate at 35 degrees, and the width from limb to limb at the horizon at 55. The sky was very cloudy, and indicated the immediate setting in of the Monsoon."

The following is an extract of a Native letter lately received from Muckulla.

"I further beg to inform you that "a brig anchored in the Harbour "of Burburray on the Abyssinian "coast, the country of Soomal, to procure "some refreshment; her Commander and "Chief Officer had gone on shore, and on "the night of the following day, about "the middle of the month of Shaban "(April) the Soomals (the inhabitants of "Burbareh) went on board, and slaying all "those that were in it, and cutting adrift "its anchor, they carried it on the shore; "her commander, together with the chief "officer, subsequently reached Mocha in "safety."

From the enquiries which we have since made, we have reason to believe that the vessel above alluded to was the Mary Anne under British colours, commanded by Lingard, but to what port belonging we are not informed.

We are indebted to the India Gazette for some extracts from the Westminster Review, which go far to destroy all confidence in the correctness of Lord Byron's Conversations, as communicated to the public by Captain Medwin.

We have had no rain since the abundant fall mentioned in our last. The weather continues extremely sultry and oppressive.

The H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain Hine, had arrived at Madras from England in the astonishing short period of 86 days, having left England on the 9th March, and anchored in Madras roads on the 3d January. The following are the principal heads of intelligence brought by this opportunity. We have not noticed a word about the Steam vessel.

The Ships *York*, *Clyde* and *Henry Porcher* have reached England.

We understand that Sir Charles Grey has been appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and Mr. Ricketts has been nominated one of the Puisne Judges at this Presidency.

Robert Buckley Comyn, Esq. was presented to his Majesty by the Right Honorable Charles Wynne, President of the Board of Control, to receive the honor of Knighthood, on his being appointed one of the Puisne Judges at Madras. This gentleman, we understand, has taken his passage on board the *Neptune*.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France on the approaching coronation of His Majesty Charles X.

The Etoile of the 10th February last mentions that the state of King Ferdinand's health causes general alarm. The gout has taken the direction of his stomach.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Bolingbroke died in Italy. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son the Hon'ble Henry St. John.

Mr. Wilberforce is, in consequence of the declining state of his health, about to retire from Parliament, after sitting 45 years.

The determination of Parliament to suppress the Roman Catholic Association has met with futile opposition. On Friday night, Mr. Brougham moved that counsel should be heard at the Bar of the House of Commons against the Bill, but was defeated by a majority of 222 against 89. On Monday a division took place on the second reading, when an amendment to postpone it to that day six months was lost by a majority of 253 against 107. It is understood that the supporters of the Bill intend to leave its future stages to the same ordeal without resuming the discussion. In the mean time the blanks have been filled up in a committee, and the Bill is expected to pass the House of Commons in the course of next week.

It is satisfactory to learn from Viscount Melville, that the Ships of the Royal Navy were never in a more efficient state than at this moment. The Noble Lord stated on Tuesday, that the dry rot, which had caused the premature decay of some of our first rate vessels, is now almost extinct; and as the Board of Admiralty have resolved to admit none but well-seasoned oak into the dock yards, there is no ground to fear that the durability of the ships will be again affected by that insidious species of decomposition. The assertion of Mr. Hume, (the same evening on which Lord Melville made the above satisfactory communiation) that one half of the ships are useless from dry-rot, has thus received the most positive contradiction.

Probert, who all must recollect as the associate of Thurtell, has been committed for trial on a charge of Horse Stealing; the evidence is very strong against him.

Letters from America state that it is considered certain that General Jackson will succeed to the Presidentship.

"PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 19.—The Boadicea, Captain Sir James Brisbane, sailed on Friday, to assume the command in the East Indies, and also the Owen Glendower, for the Cape of Good Hope, for the like purpose; the Semarang will sail next week to relieve the Ariadus, on the last mentioned station.

The Ship *Madras* having been repaired and refitted was advertised to sail from Portsmouth for this place and Calcutta on the 21st of February.

Prussia has determined to establish an intercourse with the South American States, and has appointed M. John Eschenberg to the office of Prussian Consul at Buenos Ayres.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given a most satisfactory *expose* of the state of the finances, The surplus revenue amounts to 1,437,744*l*.

The first duty proposed to be repealed is that on the importation of foreign iron, which is to be reduced from 3*l*. per ton to 1*l*. 10s. Nothing could be better timed than this measure. It is not expected to hurt the iron trade here; but if it should abate in some measure the enormous advance which has lately taken place, we do not think it will be a matter of universal regret. The duty on hemp, now 1d. per pound, is to be reduced fifty per cent. A reduction to the same amount is proposed on West India Coffee. Most important relief will thus be afforded to that interest, which has long been considerably depressed. The duties on Wine are to be materially lowered. On French Wines the duty is at present 11s. 5$\frac{7}{2}$d. per gallon. It is to be reduced to 6s. The duties on Portuguese, Spanish, and Rhenish Wines fall from 7s. 7d. to 4s. Various arrangements were announced for the better regulation of the trade in Spirits, on which an important reduction of duty will take place. Instead of 10s. 6d. now paid per gallon, 5s. will hereafter be charged on that distilled from Malt, and 6s. on that produced from raw grain. On Colonial Rum, a duty of 8s. per gallon will be substituted for one of 10s. 6d. now paid. The duty on Cyder, now 30s. per hogshead, is to be brought down to 10s. Besides these, relief is to be afforded to the poorer classes by lowering in their favour the Assessed Taxes. The duty is to be taken off Four-wheel Carriages, drawn by Ponies; Occasional Waiters; Coachmakers' Licences; Carriages sold by Auction, or on Commission; Mules carrying Ore, &c.; and Houses left in the care of a Person. Persons quitting Houses after the commencement of the Year are no longer to be called upon to pay the whole charge of the Year. Allowances are to be made for one additional Window where there is a Cheese Room or a Dairy. Farm Houses occupied by Labourers, Husbandry Servants occasionally employed at Grooms; Farmers, letting Husbandry Horses to hire; and Taxed Carts, are no longer to be charged. And, besides, the Right Hon. Gentleman takes off the whole of the Duty on Windows on Houses not having more than seven; and the whole of the Inhabited House Duty on Houses under 10*l*. rent.

A Bill had passed the Commons for the suppression of unlawful Societies in Ireland. The subject was introduced to the House by Mr. Goulburn.

"The debate" says a Contemporary, "on Mr. Goulburn's motion respecting the Catholic Association has been terminated, after being maintained for four nights with extraordinary animation and ability. Mr. Goulburn's motion was carried by a majority of 278 to 123."

The Arctic Land Expedition under Captain Franklin had taken its departure from England.

The subject of the Hyderabad Papers had been debated at the India House; we observe by the latest Journals we have yet received the Debate had continued two days, and was further adjourned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when *Lieutenant General* LORD COMBERMERE, G. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, and Second Member of the Council in Bengal.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 5th February states, as a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American States, and that M. de Hunswolf, who four months before had left Stockholm for Colombia, would be intrusted with the negociation of the treaties with that Republic.

Captain Franklin and suite sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, for New York, in the Columbia, Captain Lee, from whence, we understand, they proceed through the Canada Seas to Hudson's Bay, to join Captain Parry.

On Tuesday morning last, the voluntary deputation of Catholics, who accompany Messrs. O'Connell and Shiel to London, to be heard before the bar of the Houses of Parliament, set out from Dublin.

The commerce of the country is increasing in a most uncommon manner; within six weeks the advance in every species of colonial and foreign production is without precedent.

It is currently reported that consuls will be sent out to Greece by the British Government almost immediately.

Letters have been received from Mexico, dated 18th December, which announce the continuance of tranquillity in all the provinces.

Mr. Secretary Canning was attended yesterday (February 25.) by Dr. Holland and Dr. Shuter. Mr. C. was a great deal better yesterday, although the Right Honorable Gentleman remained confined.

MATCH AT CHESS.

We understand the Edinburgh Chess Club have won the first game in the match between England and Scotland.

Newspaper Rumours—It is generally said that fifteen regiments will shortly leave Ireland for India, and that they are to be replaced by the English militia—A new Land Company, for colonizing and cultivating Van Deiman's Land, similar to the Australian, is in agitation.

In addition to the 79th regt. ordered to India the 78th and rifle brigade will proceed from Ireland to the same destination.

The 99th regt. at Hasler barracks, are under orders to embark for the Mauritius.

The 3d. (East Kent) Old Buffs, at present stationed in New South Wales, are under orders to join our Indian army; the 57th (west Middlesex) regt. of foot, who have been embarking in detachment, at Deptford, since the month of October last, are destined to relieve them; and on the arrival of a sufficient number to assist in the immediate duties of the colony, the Buffs will proceed to India.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Bell, 9th Regt. N. I,
Lieut. Strong, 1st European Regt,
Captain G. Taylor, 2d E. Regt.
Lieut. Henry Jackson, Fort Adjutant,
Captain Low, Madras Infantry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. P. Begbie, Madras Est.
Assist. Surgeon Jameson, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. G. W. Butchey.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 10th Ship Amity, Capt. Thos Johnson, from London, 13th February.

Do. 16th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. J. K. Durant, from China 10th April.

Passenger per Amity, Miss Pancutt.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh, Mrs. Morley, Captain Binning, and Mr. Morley.

DEPARTURES.—June 12th Ship La Constance, Capt. J. Regnaud, to Mauritius.

Do. 14th Ship Sultan, Captain Thos. Mitchell, to Calcutta.

Do. Do. James Scott, Capt. W. G. Thomas, to China.

Do. 16th Imaum Ship Woolmany, Nacquda Moolna Mahamud to Madras.

Passengers by the James Scott, Mrs. Burke and Child, Wm. Jardine Esq., and P. Sagazurieta Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, French Ship La Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, from Canara 8th May, and last from Pondicherry.

2d, Schooner Fly, Captain G. Andrews, from Bombay 18th May.

3d, H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain J. Hine, from London 9th March.

Do. Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Ringwald from Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Bark George, Captain J. Poulson, for Vizapatam and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 25, Ship Boyne, Thomas Lawson, from London 5th January, and Madras 17th May.

Do. Brig John Shore, E. R. Arthur, from Rangoon 1st May.

Do. 26 H. C. Ship Bridgewater, J. R. Manderson, from England 2d February.

Do. Brig Kent, Symers, from Rangoon 1st May.

Do Ship Volunteer, W. J. Crawley, from Rangoon 11th May.

Do. 29 Ship Rockingham, Charles Beach, from London 8th January, Cape of Good Hope 19th March, and Madras 22d May.

Passengers per Boyne, from London;—Messrs Wm. Buller, Wm. Jervis, Edward Munro, A. Nesbitt, A. J. B. Ogilby, D. Plumby, R. Meures, Wm. Milford, and Liston, Cadets; Mrs. M. Lavery; and 80 Lascars, the Crew of the late Ship Victory.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Bridgewater;—Mrs. Hamilton; Miss Hamilton; Master George Hamilton; Victoria Hamilton, an infant; Lieutenant Hamilton, H. M. 16th Lancers; Messrs. James Wemyss and John Graham, Cadets; Captain Bouillie, H. M. 38th Foot; Captain Jacob, H. M. 44th Regt; Lieut. Boyes, H. M. 38th Foot; Lieutenant Windus, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Lieutenants Moore, Baylee, and Keer, H. M. 87th Regt.; Lieut. Smith H. M. 44th Regt.; Ensign Louthe, H. M. 28th Foot; Ensign Doyle, H. M. 87th Foot; Ensigns Delvind and Dodgin, H. M. 44th Regt.; Cornet Johnston, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Cornet Neale, H. M. 16th Lancers; Mr. A. T. Urquhart; 45 Privates, 5 Women, and 7 Children.

Passengers per Volunteer from Rangoon:—Major R. Sale, H. M. 13th Regiment; Captain W. F. Smith, H. M. 47th Regiment Lieutenant Stewart, H. M. 47th Regiment; and Captain Campbell, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.

Passengers per Rockingham from London: Mrs. Dr. Reddie; Mrs. Beaty; Miss Beaty; Miss Christopher; Miss Green, Miss Griffith; H. Williams, Esq. Bengal C. S.;—Thompson Esq. Free Merchant; Messrs. Gordon, Wyndham, Lamb, Platt, Wallace, and Moore, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.—May 24. Ship Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, for Cheduba.

May 25. Ship Princess Charlotte, J. Blyth, for London—French Ship Bonne Sophie, Bonnefet, for Gibraltar and Marseilles.

May 27. Ship Stanmore, J. R. Ellis, for China via Singapore.

May 28 Ship Hydery, G. D. O. Eales, for Arracan—Brig Sun, W. Gillet, for Penang and China—French Ship Delphine, A. Berthault, for Bourbon.

May 29. Ship Frances Charlotte, P. Johnson, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—Yesterday the 17th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieutenant Bruce Seton, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor and Son of the late Sir Alexander Seton, Bart to Miss Jane Elphinston, Daughter of John Elphinston, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment.

DEATHS.—At Indore, on the night of the 7th inst. of Cholera, John Warner, Esq., Surgeon of the 13th Regt. Bombay N. I. Few men have fallen victims to this dreadful Malady, more sincerely and universally regretted, and in his Regiment more particularly his loss will be long and severely felt. Having been suddenly ordered to afford Medical aid to a detachment attacked by Cholera, he was urged by his own generous and humane disposition to make unusual exertions to overtake them, the fatigue of which, added to his unremitted attention in administring to the wants of the sick, brought on this deeply lamented event.

At Poona, on the evening of the 11th of June, Jane, the eldest child of Dr. Conwell, aged 16 Months and 9 days.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—At Worthing, on the 30th of December last, Eliza, the Lady of T. C. Frazer, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on Thursday, the 28th April, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. Peter Carstairs, to Miss C. M'Leod.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, (Madras), on the 5th May, the Lady of Major Wilkinson, Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 22d of May, the Lady of J. Morton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

On the 30th May, at the Mount, the Lady of Lieutenant H. S. Foord, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 30th May, the Lady of John Benjamin, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Intully, near Chittledroog, on the 4th May, Ensign Hurrell, of the 6th Regt. Native Infantry.

Suddenly at Trivandrum, on the 5th May, Captain J. J. Webb, of the 15th Regiment N. I.

At Cuddapah, on the 8th May 1825. Captain H. Miller, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Cuttack, on Friday the 18th of May, (which happened in consequence of her delivery of a Daughter) Mr. Elizabeth Cooper, aged 20 years.

At Berhampore, on the 18th May, (in consequence of her delivery of a Son) Mrs. Elizabeth Adam, aged 38 years, wife of Mr. Stephen Adam, writer in the Collector's Cutcherry at Berhampoor.

At the residency of his Brother, in Choultry Plain, on the morning of the 1st June, Captain F. Robson, of the 31st Regiment N. I. or T. L. I.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Poonamallee, on the 2d May, Mr. Quarter Master A. Gow, of the Horse Brigade, to E. Byrns, Widow.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

At Colombo, on the 5th May, in St. Paul's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Armour Carolus Gysbertus Kenneman, Esq. of Matura, to Miss Johanna Anthenetta Solomons, of Point De Galle.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. W. D. Cameron, of the Marine Service, to Miss Amelia Esperanca.

At Calcutta, on the 24th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend M. Thomason, Mr. Charles Lefevre, to Caroline, relict of the late George Rowland, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 26th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. George Ackland, to Miss Elizabeth Draper Hudson.

At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Serjeant Frederick Otto, Overseer in the Clothing Department, Fort William, to Eliza, the amiable Daughter of Serjeant Foley of Coolie Bazar.

At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Thomas Gustavus Rochfort, Esq. Allipore, to Miss Mary Anne Hodges, Daughter of the late Captain Hodges, Bengal Cavalry.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 14th of April, the lady of Major G. Jackson, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on the 10th May, the wife of Mr. P. Reiley, of a Son.

At Kedgeree, on the 12th May, on board the Larkins, the Lady of Major Hawtrey, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 22d May, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a Son.

At Mohuntpore, near Kishnaghur, on the 24th May, the Lady of J. Lintard, Esq. Junior, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th May, Mrs. Andrew Jewell, Junior, of a Daughter

At Chowringhee, on the 28th May, the Lady of the Reverend Thomas N. Stevens, District Chaplain of Dinapore, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Hydrabad Presidency, on Saturday, the 23d April, of small pox, John Joseph Fruvale, the infant Son of Mr. A. Fruvale, aged thirteen months and two days.

At Secunderabad, on the 24th April, aged 24 years, Mary, the wife of the Reverend James Boys, M. A Chaplain with the H. S. F.

At Colombo, on Wednesday, the 27th April, Maria, the eldest Daughter of George Lusignan, Esq. aged 19 years.

At Gwalior, on the 1st May, the infant Son of Captain J. Stewart.

At Dinapore, on the 21st May, after a few hours illness of the Cholera, Mrs. Broadbent, wife of Captain Broadbent Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Dinapore Division.

At Dinapore, on the 23d May, Robert Harvey, the infant Son of Captain and Mrs. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, aged 9 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23d May, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Charlotte Bruce, wife of Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, aged 25 years and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23d May, Master James Forrester Tulloh, second Son of the late James Tolloh, Esq. aged 15 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday last, the 24th May, died Maha Rajah Ramchunder Roy Bahadoor, of an old malady.

At Dacca, on Tuesday last, the 24th May, whither she had proceeded for the benefit of her health, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario, aged 25 years, 6 months and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday last, the 25th May, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, the Lady of Mr John Thomas, aged 32 years 2 months and 21 days.

Baboo Munymadhub Dutt, aged 35 years, inhabiant of Hautkholah, well known for his learning and erudition in the Bengally, Persian and Arabic languages, He suddenly got a head-ach on the 24th of Boishaukh, which brought on a fever on the 26th, and on the 27th at noon, he died to the great regret of his whole family.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JUNE 6th, 1825.

6 per Cent, Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 ,, ,, par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 ,, ,, 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

The weather at the Presidency latterly has been more seasonable, and at times more cool than before—a supply of four inches of rain fell on the nights of Saturday and Monday—attended with much lightning and thunder—particularly on the latter night, when three fourths of the above quantity of rain fell—The thermometer at the hottest time of the day on Saturday was 98:—the rain brought it down on Sunday to 93, but there was still at times a great degree of sultriness in the atmosphere—on Monday the thermometer rose again to near 98; but on the following day it was only 84 at sun rise, and did not much exceed 89 during the day—yesterday morning early the thermometer was nearly as low as on Tuesday, and the atmosphere very clear—the land wind, however, continued until late in the afternoon.

[*Govt. Gaz. June 2.*

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the roads early yesterday morning of the H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain J. Hine, from London the 9th March last.

PASSENGERS.

The Honorable Sir R. Palmer, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature; Mrs. Read, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Browe, Misses Read, C. Read, Douglas, M. Douglas:—Colonel Read, Deputy Quarter Master General H. M. Forces; Mr. Brown, Hospital Inspector, Mr. J. H. Paxton, Civil Service, Mr. R. Bridgeman, Barrister: Col. Erskine, Major Taylor, Lieut. Mcpherson, Ensigns Smith, Erskine, and Macworth, of H. M. 48th Regiment; Lieutenant Moore, Ensigns Clark, Tobin, Warren, of H. M. 54th Regiment; Lieutenants Crisp and Campbell, and Ensign Campbell, of the Royals, Lieuts. Chauvel, MacDonald, and Ensign Sturt, of the Native Infantry;— Messrs. Faber, Nugent, Greene, Lavie, C. Greene, Briggs, Newman, Sharp, Cameron, Humphreys, Coles, Tudor, & Hayes, Cadets; Mr. Bell, Clerk to Sir R. Palmer; 250 Recruits and 4 Women.

[*Mad. Gaz. June 4.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs. As.	RATE OF PREMIUM. CALCUTTA, THE 30th MAY 1825	Sell. Rs. As.
0 0	Remittable Loan, at 6 Per Ct.....	0 0
0 0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do...	0 0
0 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	0 0
0 0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued ditto	0 0
0 0	Per Cent Loan.....	0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

Buy.]	CALCUTTA.	[Sell
1 10 1	10½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....1	11½ a 2

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.
Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5500 per Cent.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William; 12*th May*, 1825.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Augmentation be made to the regular Native Army of this Presidency: viz. Regiments of Light Cavalry, on the existing Establishment of 8 Troops each, and twelve Regiments of Infantry of 1000 Men each, exclusive of Native Commissioned Officers and Drummers; the whole to be designated *Extra Regiments*.

3. The Corps of the Line will supply the Native Drafts for the Infantry in the usual manner; The Drafts from the Cavalry Regiments are to be made so as to give to the new Regiments an equal portion of Trained Men and Horses, that the whole may have the same Number of Recruits and remounts to raise and to train.

3. The Two Cavalry Regiments and Six of the Twelve Regiments of Infantry will be completely officered, by the mode of drafting adopted on the augmentation published in General Orders under date the 11th July 1823, the remaining Six Regiments of Infantry will be formed in all respects as Regiments of the Line, with the exception of European Officers of whom they are to have for the present but three each; viz. an Officer to command, a 2d in command, and an Adjutant; these Officers to be borrowed from such Corps as can best spare them.

4. The Honorable the Court of Directors, having ordered that Commissions shall not be issued in such cases, without their sanction, Officers must be prepared to return to the Regiments whence they were drafted, and in the rank which they would have held had this augmentation not taken place, in the event of its being disapproved.

5. From and after the 1st Proximo, the Establishment of the whole of the Native Infantry Regiments of the Line, will consist per Company of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 6 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 2 Drummers, and 100 Privates, all in excess are to be considered as Supernumeraries, and to be drafted into the new Regiments or otherwise, subject to the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; the augmentation ordered in General Orders, No. 18 of 1825, will be thus absorbed so far as the Native Infantry is concerned.

6. The Promotions of the officers for the augmentation now ordered will bear this day's date.

7. Under the Orders of the Honorable Court back rank will not be granted to Officers removed to any of the new Regiments, in consequence of previous casualties in their former Corps, not known to Government on the date of promulgating the final orders of promotion and posting; and on the same principle, the old Regiments will not be entitled to the advantage of any casualty of an Officer removed; such casualty is to be filled up from the date of occurrence in the Corps to which the Officer may be transferred.

8. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such further orders respecting the details as may be necessary.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd May,

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

89th Foot.

Lieutenant A. S. H. Aplin to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Redmond deceased, 22d April 1825.

Ensign Thomas Prendergast to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Aplin promoted, 22d April 1825.

J, Graham, Gentleman, (volunteer with H. M. 54th) to be Ensign without purchase, vice Prendergast promoted, 22d April 1825.

Mr. Graham to do duty with the 54th till further Orders.

The unexpired portion of Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Cox of His Majesty's 87th Regiment in General Orders No. 3,235, of the 25th April last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer, from the date of his rejoining the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant Ahmuty, from 1st June, to 20th October 1825, to visit Dinapore on Private affairs.

20th Foot—Ensign Furlough from date of embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on urgent Private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th May, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence during the month of October last, for the periods specified against their respective names:

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Windus, from 10th November 1824, until required to embark for Bengal.

Captain Bond, from 16th September, to the 24th December 1824.

16th Lancers.

Lieutenant Ball, from 10th November 1824, to the 10th January 1825.

Cornet Neale, from 1st November 1824, until required for embarkation.

38th Regiment.

Lieutenant C. J. Boyes, from 23d September 1824, until required for embarkation.

87th Regiment.

Lieutenant Spaight, from 25th December 1824, to the 24th June 1825.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OFFICIAL.

Political Department, May 28, 1825.

The following Copy of a despatch from Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. is published for general information;

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary to Govt. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—On the 24th instant I arrived, with the head of my column, in the neighbourhood of Shuidain-Mew, eight miles from this place, and concerted measures with Captain Alexander, commanding the Flotilla, for attacking Prome on the following day: I have, however, the honour to inform you, that the Enemy did not await our advance, but retired during the night, apparently in the greatest confusion, and I yesterday morning took possession of the place without firing a shot, the Enemy leaving in the different works, about one hundred pieces of Artillery, and extensive granaries, well filled with grain. The surrounding hills were generally fortified to their very summits, and commanded our advance, presenting a position of a very formidable appearance, and, in reality, so naturally strong, that ten thousand steady soldiers could have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. The Stockade itself is complete, and great labour must have been bestowed upon it; indeed, both in materials and workmanship, it surpasses any thing we have hitherto seen in the country.

The town was on fire when we entered it, but whether intentionally so, or by accident, I cannot ascertain. One whole quarter has been completely reduced to ashes, and with it, I regret to say, much grain has also perished.

The inhabitants are coming in in great numbers, and even Chiefs of towns and villages are now sueing for passes of protection. They appear highly delighted in being relieved from a state of oppressive tyranny, that either compelled them to take up Arms in a hopeless cause, or drove them into the jungles with their families, to lead a life of wretchedness and want.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Brig. Gen.*
Head-Quarters, Prome, 26th April, 1825.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to forward for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, another instance of the zeal and judgment with which Captain Alexander, Commanding the Flotilla, has uniformly co-operated with me on this Service, and another proof, if any such were wanting, of the gallantry, spirit, and enterprize displayed on all occasions by that part of his Majesty's Navy serving on this expedition.

It has now been proved to me, beyond a doubt, that strong reinforcements in Troops, and thirty pieces of Cannon, were within a short march of Prome when I took possession of it. These Troops have now very generally dispersed, and the Guns taken by the Men of War's Boats are, no doubt, part of those intended for the defence of this place.

Prince Sarrawuddy is retiring direct upon the capital with the remnant of his people: desolation marks his track, and the meanest cottage does not escape the incendiary's torch. Prompt and decisive measures alone saved Prome from the general conflagration, and its inhabitants from a wretched fate. They, with their Thuskie (Civil Governor) at their head, have very generally returned to their houses, and received the kindest reception: nor shall the proud characteristics of our country be forgotten, in extending shelter and protection to the suffering families that have been wantonly exposed to the inclemency of an approaching monsoon, by the barbarous policy of their own Countrymen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Brig. Gen.*
Head-Quarters Prome, 2d May, 1825.

Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Diana, off Prome 2d, May 1825.

SIR,—I have great satisfaction in informing you that the Light Division of Men of War-boats, under the Command of Lieutenant Wilkinson of H. M. Ship *Liffey*, (whom I sent to reconnoitre up the River, on the 27th ultimo,) returned last night, having succeeded, after a long chase, in capturing and destroying five Enemy's large War-boats, pulling from fifty to sixty oars, with their Arms and Ammunition, and bringing down three others with their Guns, &c. as also a boat laden with thirteen Guns of different Calibres, Ginjals, five hundred and twenty Spears, and destroying the same number.

This service has been performed under the greatest fatigue, from the great strength of the current, which kept the boats under a heavy fire from five hundred Musqueteers and fifty Horse, under the Command of the Prince of Sarrawuddy, who was retreating on the left bank, near Toundam, destroying the villages, grain, and boats of every description: the capture of the War-boats liberated three thousand boats and canoes, with families, they were driving before them, and all the people claimed protection, and returned with Lieutenant Wilkinson, many of whom are lying on the opposite side of the River waiting for passes to their villages below.

I am happy to state, this service has been performed without a casualty: four of the Enemy were found killed as the boats returned. The boats got up to Mecayday, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles: at some of the rapids they did not pull a boat's length in an hour.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient humble Servant,
THOS. ALEXANDER,
Captain of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, Commanding in the River Irawuddy.
To Brigadier General
Sir A. CAMPBELL, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Three large boats, laden with Rice, Salt, and Paddy, are among the captured vessels brought down, and the Jolly-boat of the *Bannerman* Transport, and a Lascar belonging to her captured at Rangoon.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores Captured at Prome, on the 25th April, 1825, *by the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S.*

Ordnance.

Iron Guns,—2 12-prs., 2 9-prs., 5 6-prs., 3 5-prs., 12 4-prs., 1 3½-pr., 18 3-prs., 1 2½-prs., 26 2-prs., 9 1½-prs., and 10 1-prs.

Brass Guns,—1 3-pr., 7 2-prs., and 4 1½-prs.

N. B.—About 1050 Shot of sizes, including 200 English Shot, and 500 lbs. of Lead.

C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut. Col.*
CAMP PROME, *Commanding the Artillery*
25th April, 1825. *with the Expedition.*

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

The presence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta at Bombay has given a stimulus to the exertions of Charity and Benevolence at that Presidency, which it is highly gratifying to see. Not that we mean to accuse our friends in that part of In-

dia of any thing hitherto like lukewarmness or indifference: far from it: they have been active and zealous as in any part of India, in promoting the progress of moral and Religious Education. But the presence of the distinguished Ecclesiastic who is at the head of our Church in this country, has produced the effects that might have been anticipated; and his counsel and example, operating on the spot, cannot fail to inspire an energy into the exertions of our Church and other Societies at Bombay, the good fruits of which will, we trust and pray, be seen many days hence. We are happy to hear that his Lordship had enjoyed the best of health during his tour in the upper parts of India; and we trust we may indulge a hope, that the result of his observations on the interesting scenes through which he must have passed, will soon be given to the world.

[*John Bull, May* 25.

ARACAN, 12TH MAY.—The following details embarked at gun fire this morning from the Oudyne Stockade in gun and Mugh boats. 44th Light Company Captain Mackrell, 54th ditto to ditto, Lieutenant R. G. Coot, (Captain Evanson, not having recovered from his wounds received on the 29th March) three Companies of the 1st Light Battalion, Light Company of 10 h Madras N. I. proceeding by land, altogether 120 of the Royal Troops, and 200 Natives, the whole under the command of that gallant officer Major Buck. Surgeon Tytler, M. D. whose devotion to his profession, ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, and various acquirements, so well known in the Bengal Army, accompanied the force, and much information may therefore be confidently expected from his scientific and acute observations. The destination of this detachment is said to be Talak, they are expected to be three weeks absent. The troops embarked in high spirits, with the ardent hope of again meeting the foe—it is astonishing the number of Burmese mingled with the population here, many of them by their own acknowledgment were fighting on the heights against our troops now peaceably assisting us in the construction of huts for the rains. The troops from Ramree are daily expected, having successfully accomplished the occupation of that Island without firing a shot; the 43th Bengal Native Infantry are left on the Island, as a guard. The officers have all got hutted here, though solely through their own exertions, all that is required are vessels with supplies, brandy, wine and beer are invaluable here, from the scarcity; every Mess much requiring a supply. Though it may continue very healthy and no one can complain of any privations here, the 44th (King's) have moved into their barracks and the 54th follow in a few day. Two cases of cholera have terminated fatally, and the only ones that have occurred. Among the knowing ones, peace is spoken of as likely to take place in six weeks, however, it is to be hoped, only on the capture of Amerapoora, that event will happen. The D. A. Qr. Mr. General Captain Drummond, went with the expedition to Talak—there are various conjectures as to its object, of course many of them as usual totally devoid of truth—but imposed as such on the public, by those who are credulous enough to listen to the *stories* got up by way of amusement during the rains.

NEMO.

[*John Bull, May* 26.

Prome, the 25th of April.—"Here we are at this far-famed place, which was evacuated last night on our approach. We all thought Rangoon bad enough, but this place is ten times worse—filty beyond description, low, swampy, and surrounded by hills—Our prospects here are not very brilliant; it is to be hoped, therefore, that these Burmese are going to make Peace with us. They left upwards of 100 pieces of Ordnance on the works, and on the hills in the vicinity of the Stockade—Sir Archibald Campbell talks of proceeding to Ava as soon as he has the means of conveying 1500 men (Europeans) by water, and transporting Provisions for them. If, however, as we proceed, the King continues running away, we shall be as far off as ever from the attainment of our object.—Reports here are very strong as to General Morrison's having reached Shembewgaun."

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 26

HYDRABAD.—We are informed by Ukbar' that a heavy shower of hailstones, which lately fell at Hydrabad, caused great injury to the inhabitants, and threw down almost all the trees and houses that before stood there, so much so, that that province has almost been levelled to the ground.

DOULUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR.—The Ukbars relate that on the 10th of the month of Shahaban, Mr. Stewart made an address to Maha Rajah Doulut Rao Sindia Bahadoor to the following purport: "That he had been informed of his inclination to succour the Bhurtpoories with a number of forces under the command of one of his ablest commanders; and were that report to be really so, he absolutely considered him to be the first cause of the breach of treaty and friendship between them. Nevertheless, he was greatly anxious to have a particular account of that," The Maha Rajah in reply to Mr. Stewart, informed him, that what he had learnt from the report, was false, which proceeded from nothing more than the stratagems of some cunning men, and therefore he recommended him never to put confidence upon mere reports, until they were sufficiently authenticated.—*Kowmoody, May* 21.

Mr. Kean—When KEAN paid his last visit to Ayr, his performance of *Othello* happened to be the subject of conversation in a shop, when a butcher who was present asked very gravely whether Mr. KEAN spoke all he said out of his own head, or if he learned it from a book? Being told how the thing was, he exclaimed against paying to hear a man repeat what every one who could read might do as well as himself; an objection which was met by some one observing that the actor "did not only recite the play, but he delineated the various passions which belonged to the character." "Passions! passions! cried he of the knife "Gang to the fish-market, if ye want to see the passions; that's the place for passions?"—*Ayr Paper.*

[*Beng. Hurk. May*, 26.

The latest letters that have reached us from Rangoon are of date May 7th, and refer us for the particulars of the occupation of Prome to Sir Archibald Campbell's despatches. They speak rather gloomily as to the prospect of immediate peace; but represent it as heartily desired on all hands. The Ambassador from Ava, it was presumed, had proposed terms, that could not be listened to, or failed to give that assurance of good faith on the part of his Royal Master which was desirable; and Sir Archibald was preparing to proceed on to the Capital and to move as soon as he could obtain water conveyance for 1,200 men. The troops at Rangoon are preparing for the ensuing rainy Monsoon, and making all things comfortable for water quarters.

Further accounts have reached us from Prome, dated May 2d and 3d. The Ambassador had taking fright, and gone off without entering into any sort of negotiation. Capt. Alexander with some of the gun boats, went up a short way above Prome, where he fell in with 3000 boats, full of people of the country, whom he liberated, and who have returned to their homes. The Chiefs were driving them before them like so many beasts. Letters of the 3d state that the King had taken himself off, and that no one remained to negotiate.

[*John Bull, May* 27.

English News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FEB. 10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. GOULBURN rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a bill to amend the laws relative to illegal associations in Ireland. At the close of the last session of parliament, he was of opinion, that under the then Irish administration, that country was marching to prosperity with a rapidity hitherto unequalled in the annals of her history; and sorry he was that circumstances should have arisen calling for measures to support that administration. Such, however, was the case. The Acts which it was the object of his motion to amend, were that of the Irish Parliament in the year 1793 known by the name of the Convention Act, and that which was passed the session before last, which was doubtless still fresh in the memory of most of the members of that house. It was well known that the Act of 1793, of the Irish Parliament, prohibited all elections for representing bodies of people for any purpose, for up to that period assemblies in Ireland had uniformly assumed a representative character, as had also the particular one, to the suppression of which that Act had been directed. If the house would recur to the proceedings which led to the introduction of that Act, they would find that they were held to be illegal, because dangerous, and also because levying taxes on the King's subjects, for any purpose that was deemed incompatible with the safety and tranquillity of the country. In the progress of that measure, the arguments on both sides proved, that it was the dangerous character of the assembly, as much as its representative character, which called for the interference of the government of that day. The association first organized itself in May, 1822; the object for which it had organized itself was of little importance, whether real or fictitious—whether it was really for the object stated, or whether it was for a reform, and consequent separation between the two countries. At their assemblies their speeches were all of one cast, and if any individual differed with them in sentiment, it was quickly apparent that a conflict of opinion could not exist in that assembly. Perhaps one of its most dangerous features was, that it was indefinite in its character. For where there was no representation—where each individual was his own elector—there was no controul; no superior authority. A great portion of the catholic hierarchy were identified with the association; as also were men of talent, who, on all occasions of real, or supposed grievances, inflamed and irritated the passions of the people, until they had raised themselves to a degree of eminence, which laudable ambition would never have tempted them to reach. There were to be found in that association, persons who had once been implicated with traitors, and even some who had been punished for such practices. He was aware that a considerable portion of the roman catholic gentry and aristocracy belonged to the association; and he believed that it was not with altogether a voluntary feeling that they were so. Could it be said that a society so constituted was legal—a society arrayed against the parliament of the country—adopting its forms, and appointing committees to consider of subjects of finance, of the administration of justice, and of the grievances of the country? They had a general committee, and a particular one, to consider of individual wrongs; and if they had no person holding a situation similar to their worthy Speaker, it was because they could find none willing to risk the chances of becoming permanently silent (*a laugh.*) It had been the practice of the catholics to meet annually, calling themselves the Catholic Body of Ireland, for the purpose of confirming the acts of the association; but at those annual meetings it was the orators of the association who harangued that body, and bestowed gratulatory compliments upon each other. They denominated the subscriptions levied "Rent," thereby implying that it was a legitimate tax upon the people. The association sent to the priests throughout the kingdom orders for the collection of the rent in their several districts, and books for registering the sums so collected. From the altar of the chapel the priest announced the names of those whom he fixed on as collectors of the rent, and if any one hesitated to accept the office, he usually received intimations not to be misunderstood. If he still persevered, he was held up to the assembled multitude as a person unworthy of their confidence. The collectors were to keep a list of names of the subscribers, so that the person refusing to subscribe, whether protestant or catholic, was reported in the book, and his name sent up to the association. This association had even gone so far as to send an agent to the petty sessions, and even before a magistrate; and in many instances had so perplexed them with their legal subtleties, that many of the most respectable had retired from the courts, rather than expose themselves to such persons. About the end of last July a murder was supposed to have been committed by an orangeman on a catholic, in the parish of Ballybeg. A letter was immediately written to the association, stating that the orangeman would be certain to be screened from justice, unless they interfered. Upon this letter, Mr. J. T. Mulle moved, "that a committee should be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the murder at Ballybeg, and to report to the association thereon." On the following Saturday the committee gave in their report, which stated that it was a proper case for the interference of the association. Thus the man was compelled to go to his trial with the whole catholic population against him, under the imputation that it was a horrid murder committed from political motives, for with such only did the association interfere. On the trial there was a host of evidence as to the great variety of wounds received by the deceased, and the maltreatment of his body; but on the examination of the two surgeons who had examined the body, it appeared that no violence had been inflicted; and facts transpired in the highest degree honourable to the prisoner. When the verdict of acquittal was given the judge expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the prisoner on the night in question; yet it appeared, that for a fortnight before he had been held up to the indignation of the public by the Catholic Association. Another case he would mention, which was that of a soldier who, in January last, in the parish of Newmarket, at O'Brien's-bridge in the country of Clare, was arrested for administering unlawful oaths. His name was Stephen Hanley, and the oath he was charged with administering was, "that they should be true to each other, and kill all orangemen." He also stated, as was alleged, that he had been deputed by the priest, O'Shaughnessey, to administer these oaths. The case, when examined before 43 magistrates, with Mr. Blacquern at their head, was so contradictory, that no reliance could be placed upon their depositions, It also appeared, that at the moment he was arrested, he was denounced by the priest from the altar, with an advice to his clock, to beware of the soldiers, for their pockets were full of the king's money, and their greatest pleasure would be to shoot them, could they do it with impunity. This same priest also said, that he would find out the woman to whose daughter Hanley was married, and compel her to quit the country. For such reasons, he deemed it the better course to adhere to the ancient administration of the law, than accede to that laid down by the association. When it was considered that the jurors were almost invariably subscribers to the catholic rent, he was sure the house would not consider them capable of acting as impartial jurors. About the month of December following, the association, to blind the well-meaning, issued an admonition to the country at large. (The right hon. gent. here read some passages from the Address of the Catholic Association, in which they deprecated any white-body outrages, as innocent persons were certain to become victims.) This address exhorted the people in the name of "religion and the living God;" and yet, immediately after, exhorted the people to act in a certain manner, by their "hatred of orangemen." It was decided this proclamation should be sent into the country, and read from the pulpits; and no stronger proof of the influence of the association need be adduced, than their being able to induce the professors of their religion, however we might deem it corrupt, to read such a document from the pulpit. The society of the United Irishmen began in a way precisely similar, and the extent to which it was ultimately carried was in every one's memory. If the government should refuse to take some measures, could the house expect that those to whom this association was opposed should not enrol themselves in self-defence against them? Could the house be blind to the evils arising from these two rival associations in Ireland? About two years ago he submitted to the house a bill respecting secret societies; and he was happy to say, that in some parts of the country that measure had had its effects. With respect to the Catholic Association, the principal features of that society which rendered it objectionable were, the permanency of its sitting, and the levy of money. In the measure which he was about to propose these things would be rendered illegal; it would also render illegal all those societies which corresponded with other societies; and it would also make some alterations in the provisions for taking the oaths which were required to be taken by Act of Parliament, so that they should no longer be taken for forwarding the purposes of those societies. There were some exemptions in his measure, as there was in the Act respecting Secret Societies, and to guard against vexatious proceedings by individuals, the course to be pursued must in all cases be by indictment. These were the main features of the bill; which, he trusted, the house would be pleased to adopt, as it was, in his humble opinion, the only course which would put an end to the dissensions which prevailed; and it was the only course by which the house could reach a society which was so eminently calculated to inflame animosities, and which alike invaded the prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of the people. The right hon. gen. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, to amend certain Acts relative to unlawful societies in Ireland.

Mr. J. SMITH thought that it was rather extraordinary that a measure of this sort should be brought forward on the mere authority of a Secretary for Ireland; and he should desire to know why, upon this occasion, they had departed from the usual course of showing, by some evidence, the necessity of the measure. It fell to his lot to present a petition to the house from a man who had had his house broken in upon by a number of armed men, by whom he was most cruelly maltreated, and the parties were taken up and tried for it, but the jury acquitted them, but he would not assert that the jury were orangemen, though, if he were inclined to enter upon the subject, he could show, that from some cause or other, the laws were not well administered in the north of Ireland. The right hon. gent. anticipated peace and prosperity from his measure; but had he not the same anticipations from the Insurrection Acts? He (Mr. Smith) did in his conscience believe, that those Acts were pernicious. He knew from the authority of some gentlemen in official stations at New South Wales, that the Irish who were sent from their own country for infractions of its peace, were the most respectable of the convicts. There was, in his humble opinion, but one mode which would tranquillize Ireland, and that was, by granting to the Irish roman catholics the same rights which were enjoyed by their protestant countrymen. He knew no objects more legitimate for a great and enlightened ambition than to heal the wounds of Ireland. If the measure when brought in should trench at all on the rights of individuals, he would most assuredly oppose it.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, he came to this question with the greatest possible sorrow, because he was persuaded, and indeed he was confirmed in that persuasion by the candid admission of the right hon. gent. himself, that they were now about to enter upon a career which tended to sap the prosperity and destroy the peace of the country. If the measure of the right hon. gent. were passed, the Catholic Association might be put down, and that particular effect would no longer appear; but would the slightest approach have been made to the destruction of the cause? Emancipation was the only weapon which would reach the cause. On a general view of the case he should be disposed to resist the proposition of the right hon. gent., but as he had indulged in much vituperation against the Catholic Association, he (Mr. Abercrombie) though not standing there as their professed advocate, yet he should consider it unmanly if he joined in all that had been said against them. The hon. gent. concluded by declaring his intention to resist the measure.

Sir H. PARNELL said, the objects of the association were not single or secret. At the head of the list stood petitions to parliament for relief. The right hon. gentleman had only stated two cases, as affecting the Catholic Association. The hon. baronet proceeded to state that the Catholic Association had employed counsel in some cases, which had been attended with the best effects, from the temperate conduct that had been displayed, and had materially contributed to further the ends of justice. The hon. baronet then mentioned several cases in which the association had been of great service to the country. Those cases he would oppose to those cited by the right hon. gentleman. The conduct of the association had been much misrepresented. The house should take into consideration the state of the people of Ireland with respect to the penal laws. The amount of the subscription was to be published annually, and the objects for which it was intended, could not be unknown. The opinion of the country was unanimous in favour of the association. That feeling was common to protestants, as well as catholics. Let the Orange Societies be put down, and let the Bible Societies cease from their zeal for making proselytes. Upon every principle of common sense the bill ought not to pass. The question of put-

ting down the association had been coupled in Ireland with doubling the army. The *modus cherandi* should be taken into the account. The population of Ireland might be regarded as doubled in 25 years. That population could hardly be lower than eight millions, and was in a state of progressive increase. He called on the house to pause before they would sanction such a measure, for the present was but the first step in the career.

Mr. L. FOSTER was anxious as an Irish member, to address the house on this subject. The Catholic Association had assumed all the reality of representation. To the character of a deliberative assembly they had superadded an executive power. The controul of the money was submitted to committees, whose proceedings were not made public, and who were in correspondence with numerous bodies in Ireland. In the first instance the people had been reluctant to subscribe the rent, but, by the intervention of their priests, that reluctance had been converted into active zeal, when they understood it was for the benefit of their religion. Wherever the rent was paid, there was an end to all good feeling between the protestant and the catholic. The catholics were taught to look upon all protestants as orangemen, and as the legitimate objects of their hatred. So lately as Christmas the greatest alarm existed. He admitted that the alarm was unfounded. In one place, containing 30,000 inhabitants, the people sat up all night, with arms, and those loaded. Was that state of things to be tolerated, and a disunion and hatred engendered betwixt the two great bodies of the Irish nation? On the part of the catholics, an improper confidence was created, and visions presented to them that could not be realised. The clergy were supported from the voluntary contributions of their flock, and that amounted on the whole to 200,000*l.* The association even began to point out the men proper to be returned to parliament at the next election. Ireland was never in a more flourishing state than at present, from the influx of British capital. No manufacture was so flourishing as the cotton, from the liberal system now adopted. In 1821, not a single yard of cotton had been exported; in 1822, 17,000 yards had been sent out of the country; and in the last year, six millions had been exported. There never was a period of more redundant employment, or of cheaper food. The distilleries had been equally flourishing; and the commutation of tithes, wherever it had been adopted, had led to the happiest results. He cordially supported the motion.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, his great objection to the measure was, that it implicated the safety of the empire, and that without the consciousness of doing so with justice on their side.

Mr. PEEL said, that there was an end of every consideration of grievances, if that house had no right to interfere with assemblies which seemed to it dangerous. It would be an abdication of their rights to admit such a proposition. Suppose people were to associate for the purpose of obtaining parliamentary reform. He maintained, that although people might meet, yet parliament would abdicate its right, as sole judge of the rectitude of such meeting, if it refused to legislate when they became dangerous to the constitution. The Bridge-street Association, which by some had been called a gang, was, legal or not, precisely similar to the Catholic Association, and every objection to one applied with equal force to the other. The late Mr. Whitbread was of opinion that all such associations were illegal, because in direct opposition to the Act of Maintenance. Another hon. gen. had said, that if counter associations were instituted, the worst feelings of animosity would be excited throughout the country. Could gentlemen believe that that sentiment had not been uttered as applicable to the Catholic Association? The Common Serjeant had said that nothing could be more injurious to the interests of justice, than to see two parties running a race to pour their respective friends into the jury-box. Another learned gent. (Mr. Brougham) had given an opinion which bore still more strongly in his favour. He (Mr. Peel) was not a subscriber to the Constitutional Association—he objected to it upon principle, but yet there was a wide difference between that and the Catholic Association in their proceedings. The former, before the trial of an individual, would never have published an *ex parte* statement as had been done by the latter, who tainted the administration of justice by the introduction of political feelings. That learned gentleman said, that if any thing could render the Constitutional Association more hateful in his eyes, it was the manner in which it had been defended. The very same sentiment he (Mr. Peel) would apply to the Catholic Association. Another learned gentleman (the member for Peterborough) would not say that such associations as that of Bridge-street were illegal, but he was of opinion that they usurped the powers of the Attorney General. In the case of Mr. Dolby, who had been prosecuted by that association, Mr. Alderman Garratt, then the sheriff (and now Lord Mayor) was challenged at the array, on the ground of being a subscriber to the association; and although he had, on his appointment as sheriff, withdrawn his name from the association, yet the Judges held the challenge as valid, and he was disqualified in consequence. If this principle were applied to Ireland, every catholic who had subscribed to the rent would be disqualified from acting as Jurors, and the pannel should be struck from those to whom the objection did not apply. He held in his hand the last newspaper which arrived from Ireland, and from that it appeared that a report had been made by the committee to the association, as to the case of John Cahen and the hon. and rev. Augustus Cavendish, recommending a prosecution against the latter for conspiracy, and also that a representation be made to the government, praying that he might be removed from the commission of the peace. Mr. Peel read a letter from the Earl of Donoughmore, complaining of the treatment of the hon. Augustus Cavendish by the association. He also stated, that Mr. Justice Jeob did not decide in the case of Mr. Cavendish without consulting the Lord Chancellor, who declared that in his opinion, the conduct of that gentleman was meritorious on the very points which formed the ground of charge against him before the association. He implored the house to put an end to an association calculated to do much mischief, as they had done and were still likely to do, if not put a stop to. There was a fable which he would relate to them, and which would apply irresistibly to the opinion expressed by the hon. baronet as to the disturbances being occasioned in Ireland by the journey of Captain Gordon and Mr. Noel. An epidemic raged amongst the beasts of the field, and they met in order to consider the cause, and the remedy. They were for some time at a loss, until one, more wise than the rest, insisted that it was owing to an ass who had eaten a thistle on the Sabbath—(*loud laughter*)—and the poor ass was accordingly devoted to the block. Perhaps it would be useful that the catholics should know that the only expense of petitioning parliament was the parchment on which it was drawn, and therefore the vote of 5,000*l.* per annum for such a purpose was preposterous. They had also voted 5,000*l.* per annum for the conversion of their fellow subjects in England, and another 5,000*l.* towards bribing the press in their behalf. It was material that parliament should watch them with a jealous eye, and if it did not do so at that time, they would, ere long, have to protect themselves. He would never believe that it would be requisite to call in the military to enforce the wishes of parliament against people of whose loyalty he had heard so much.

Mr. DENMAN declared his intention of opposing the measure now proposed, which he considered as most dangerous; and that if passed into a law, it would be a disgrace to the parliament.

When the learned gentleman sat down, the cries of "adjourn!" became loud; and the question of adjournment being put, was carried without opposition.—Adjourned.

Adjourned Debate.---Catholic Association.

Mr. Secretary CANNING moved the order of the day for renewing the discussion on the adjourned debate.

Mr. C. PELHAM was understood to oppose the motion, as one that was to confirm the slavery of millions.

Mr. GRATTAN said, that justice had not been done to the association; it had been created for self-defence. The clergy of Dublin had for many years written against the catholics, and such resistance had produced the association. The bill was most injurious; it was a bill of war, and was a declaration of war against the catholic claims. It was an orange bill. It had been concocted in Dublin---or perhaps in the corporation of Dublin. If these measures were carried, it would be impossible to live in Ireland.

Captain MABERLY strongly opposed the motion. If the Bill was passed, he should dread that Ireland would again be subjected to the ordeal of rebellion.

Sir N. COLTHURST said, he should have been glad if this question were settled by conceding the claims of the catholics. But as to the Catholic Association, it was inimical to the welfare of Ireland. It interfered with the course of justice, and could not be suffered to continue in well regulated society. He should give his cordial assent to the motion.

Colonel DAVIS said, the bill would be imperative both against Orange and Catholic Associations---they would still continue. If government were desirous of putting down Orange Assosiations; the means were obvious--- to exclude from office all orangemen; and if they wanted to do away with the Catholic Association, they should give the catholics the protection of law.

Mr. DOGERTY said, the catholic cause had never met so great an enemy as the Catholic Association---His opinion was, that the catholic part of the community should be admitted to an equal participation with their fellow-subjects in all the blessings of the constitution. The Catholic Association has for a length of time been carrying on proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution; and had excited great alarm in every well-regulated mind in Ireland. It exercised a tyranny over the Catholic people, who would regard the legislature as benefactors for rescuing them from the thraldom in which they were held.

Mr. D. BROWN said, if he conceived the Catholic Association could be put down, he would manfully say it should be put down. But he was confident it could not. The Catholic Association had united all the catholics in Ireland, and made more progress in the cause than had been made in the twenty years preceding. The Catholic Association arose out of the grievances of the people, and though he had voted with ministers for the Insurrection Act, he could not go farther in abridging the liberties of the people, and must oppose the present motion.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS thought the conduct of the Catholic Association was inimical to the best interests of the catholic people.

Mr. R. MARTIN said, he could not approve of all the conduct of the Catholic Association, but he was confident the present bill would fail in its operation. If the association was allowed to continue, they would see that they would suffer in the opinion of the people of this country by their intemperance, and would become more temperate. The only effectual means of puting down the Catholic Association was to grant Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. WARRE opposed the motion. Nothing that had been said convinced him that if the association was put down by a strong measure, it would not appear in a new form. It was the breaking out of the discontent of six millions of people kept in a state of civil disability and degradation.

Mr. WYNN did not expect that the present or any temporary measure in Ireland could produce permanent tranquillity in that country, which could only be effected by the great measure of Catholic Emancipation. But if that great measure could not at present be carried, the impossibility of doing what was best for Ireland was no reason why we should do nothing. The Catholic Association not only threatened the tranquillity of Ireland, but was greatly injurious to the catholic cause. The course of justice was poisoned by their publications, denouncing persons as fit objects of prosecution. If the bill was only intended to put down the Catholic Association, he should not support it; but he trusted it would have the effect of putting down all associations in that country, and he was confident the law would be obeyed, because it would receive the support of the people. In whatever hands the Catholic Question should be placed, it should always receive his warmest support.

Mr. CALCRAFT thought no question more important to the general interest of the empire was ever agitated in parliament. It was an attempt to stifle the voice of the catholic people, without redressing their grievances. Was ever a people so goaded and so disappointed as the catholics of Ireland? He was in Ireland when his Majesty was there, and never witnessed such enthusiastic loyalty, in which the catholics were the most prominent and most sincere. The true remedy to put down catholic associations for ever was in the power of parliament—it was catholic emancipation. An administration united against the catholic claims would be less injudicious than the present balanced cabinet, which excited hopes only to produce disappointment.

Mr. PLUNKET said, he never addressed the house with so much pain and apprehension as on the present question. It was represented as a measure that would be ruinous to Ireland. He trusted it would appear to the house that the measure did not trench upon any popular privilege of the constitution. And he was satisfied it could be shown that it rested on that absolute necessity, which would justify any measure to which it was justly applicable. The measure had been treated as if entirely directed against the Catholic Association; but it was intended to suppress all associations by which the peace of that country could be disturbed. Ireland was at this moment in a state of unexampled prosperity. Public confidence was restored, and the most perfect reliance was placed in the justice of Lord Wellesley's administration. But though Ireland was at present tranquil, there never was a moment when there existed so much political excitement. He wished the Roman Catholic Question were granted by parliament; but if it were not, was no provision to be made for the refusal? On this ground the present measure was to be defended. He went the length of saying that the Catholic Question was of such necessity and justice, that it should be instantly acceded to: but, if not granted, it was necessary to prevent physical force being resorted to. The Catholic Association declared they would take cognizance of all the general and local grievances of the people of Ireland; and they had taken under their cognizance the catholic question—reform of parliament—administration of the law in all the courts—and for this purpose all the catholic peers, the clergy, and a great portion of the gentry, to the amount altogether of 3,000, were united. They had appointed twelve collectors of rent in each of 2,500 parishes. The collectors alone formed an army of 30,000 men. It was true they were only armed with prayers, but they had an innocent people to deal with. He asserted such an association was hostile to the spirit of the constitution. If the association was permitted to remain, was any thing else to be expected than that the protestants of Ireland should form an opposite affray? He believed the catholics were at present tranquil in act and intention, but they were in a state that if a desperate person was to arise amongst them, they would be forced over the precipice, on the brink of which they now remained. Every hour he lived he was the more strongly convinced of the justice, necessity, and urgency of granting the catholic question, which ought not to be delayed one instant: but if from any cause that measure could not be obtained, that was not a reason why the present should not be adopted. The right hon. gent. said, he had taken office under an administration divided on that subject, in the expectation that it would be carried, as his opinion in its favour could never be changed.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that it was a most extraordinary thing, that when any measure was proposed against the liberties of the people, the cabinet were hand[illegible] the measure; but [illegible] portion of the empire [illegible] est concessions, then [illegible] with each other, and no[illegible] be enacted. They were [illegible] for a small knot of suspect[illegible] no less than six millions of [illegible] General for Ireland had acknow[illegible] people. On a former occasion, [illegible] sure had passed through the house, [illegible] rejected in the other by a majority of [illegible] of those 28 no less than 25 were white[illegible] (*loud laughter*); and if the Government [illegible] changed their sentiments, the white sl[illegible] would have changed also. (*A laugh.*) On t[illegible] question of war, the Attorney General for Ire[illegible] land, who had previously sat on his (Mr. T.'s) side of the house, took alarm; the Six Acts put him in dismay, and something else come then, and he took a panic, and then a place. (*Loud laughter.*) He still, however, did not despair of his joining them again. Six out of 13 of the cabinet were convinced that they held a measure which would pacify Ireland, but they dared not mention it, for it was *tabooed*. He was firmly of opinion that catholic emancipation had been lost solely from want of firmness on the part of its advocates in the cabinet. He would give his vote most heartily against the measure, although by so doing he did not mean to be considered as approving of all the measures of the association.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose and moved the adjournment of the house, amidst loud cries of *No, no! Go on, go on!* The gallery was then cleared for a division, and the numbers were declared to be—Ayes, 70; Noes, 252—Majority, 182. Upon a second division on the same question, the numbers were—Ayes, 76; Noes, 231—Majority, 155.

Mr. BROUGHAM again moved, that the house do now adjourn; upon which the opposition was given up, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE EXAMINER.—Jan. 16.

Bon Mot.—The present Sir Wm. Garrow, when at the Bar, was endeavouring, by the examination of an old woman, to prove the tender of a debt before the action was brought, which would have been fatal to the plaintiff. The old lady, however, was too wary, and nothing satisfactory could be elicited from her. The present Master Jekyl (then also at the Bar) observed this wordy war, and taking up a slip of paper, wrote upon it, and handed it to Garrow, who immediately set down laughing immoderately at the lines on the paper, which were these:—

"Garrow, forbear; that tough old jade
Will never prove a *tender made*."

Brown's Pneumatic Engine.—At the Edinburgh School of Arts, on Wednesday week, Dr. Fyfe took an opportunity of describing Brown's gas vacuum engine. The object of this engine is to obtain power by means of a vacuum created during the combustion of inflammable gas; for which purpose a gas burner is lighted within the cylinder, and allowed to consume the internal air, part of which being condensed into water, while another part is thrown off by the sudden combustion, the valve instantly closes, and produces the vacuum. Dr. Fyfe gave a decided opinion in favour of this new discovery. It is considered as one of the grandest combinations of chemical and mechanical science ever introduced to public notice. Several persons had condemned the engine as useless, but those individuals seemed to be unacquainted with the principle upon which the vacuum was produced. They argued and made their calculations upon the theory, that combustion is effected in a close vessel; while the whole principle of the engine is, that the combustion is carried on in an open one. In point of economy, other writers have fallen into error by estimating the expense much too high. By actual experiment, it had been ascertained, that during the consumption of one foot of gas, 300 gallons of water would be raised to the height of about 20 feet—the cost of which must be trifling, compared to that of maintaining a steam engine. In the engine already constructed by Mr. Brown, the mercury gage stood at from 24 to 26 inches—thus giving a pressure of from 12 to 13lbs. to the square inch, while the common steam engine had not more than 7 or 8lbs. Twenty thousand pounds had already been given for the patent for Scotland, and nine thousand pounds for the right of applying this discovery to the propelling of private carriages and carts in England. The patent had also been sold for the West Indies; and it is a remarkable fact; that Mr. Brown is the only individual, not a citizen of the United States, in whose favour the American Government had ever granted a patent.—[Should this new invention answer, it will completely supersede the steam engine, and will be especially useful in propelling vehicles on railways, which it will of course traverse without leaving behind it a column of smoke.]—*Leeds Mercury.*

Melancholy Suicide.—An inquest was on Wednesday taken at the Plough, Kentish Town, on the body of *Alexander Taylor*, aged 48 years, late of the India Company's service, who put a period to his existence on Monday last.—Mrs. Power, aunt to the deceased, stated that about four months ago he returned from Madras, where he had spent several years, as an engineer, and had realized considerable sums of money, which he placed in the hands of Mr.

…at Madras. Munro …n use, together with …y other persons, and fled …umstance hastened the de… for his native country, … he found himself nearly as … quitted it; however, he was …culate a little in mercantile pur… prospect of ultimate success, but …decline of constitution incapacitated …realizing his hopes. During the last …ths he had been to Brighton, Cowes, …outhampton, on visits to various friends, … returned to London on Thursday, more …n usually depre…ed in spirits. However, he …ersisted in refusing to see the physician, who waited on him at the request of his uncle, Mr. Purdy, in the Edgeware-road, where he then lodged. On the Saturday following he wrote to witness's daughter, to whom he was much attached, in the following terms:—

"Dear Harriet—I shall see you to-morrow. There are a few whom I think deserving of regard, before the scene closes—Your mother, William, and yourself, are of the number. I know what I wish to say, but cannot express my ideas, they are so confused. This visiting about is not to my mind—it cannot do me good; but I have done with it now. My next visit will be the longest of any. I thought I might be able to get back to India, but it must not be.—Believe me ever your's, faithfully, A. T.

"I was at the theatre last night, though very ill indeed. The piece was the *False Friend*. It made me worse, and I couldn't stop for the whole. I had too much of that."

The witness observed that it would be seen from the part respecting the theatre, that the deceased's brain was seriously affected, as no such piece had been performed on the night in question. On Sunday, however, he came from town by one of the stages. At about 11 o'clock, before getting into bed, he drank some pectoral medicine. When the servant knocked to call him to breakfast, on Monday morning, she received no answer, and thinking him asleep, did not repeat the knocking. About 12 o'clock witness went up to arouse him, but still no answer was returned. She, with the servant's assistance, forced open the door, and on entering the apartment, she was shocked to see the deceased laying half out of bed, and the floor and bed clothes literally drenched with blood. —Mr. Ewart, surgeon, examined the body. There were three cuts in the throat, two of which seemed to have been inflicted with an enfeebled hand; the third was of great magnitude, extending from the jugular vein on the left side of the neck, a little below the ear, to the centre of the throat, and perforating the gullet and windpipe; death must have ensued directly. The instrument of destruction was a small pen-knife.---Verdict—"That the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of mental derangement."

LONDON,—January 20.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW No. V. AND CAPTAIN MEDWIN.

This number of the *Westminster Review*, which appears to day, contains several valuable articles, and seems, on the cursory perusal we have been able to give it, to be a very good one. Our notice has been particularly attracted by an article on *Dallas's Recollections* and *Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron*. It evidently has proceeded from some one intimately acquainted with Lord Byron, and who has had access to all his papers. The comments of Lord Byron himself upon Mr. Dallas's letters to him, are some of them very amusing, and the removal of any imputation which might have attached to Lord Byron from that publication, complete. The most generally interesting part of the article will, however, be the statement of facts, in opposition to *Medwin's Conversations*, which we think worth extracting at large:—

Mr. Medwin's Title-page.	The Fact.
'Conversations of Lord Byron, noted during a residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the years 1821 and 1822.	Mr. Medwin never resided with Lord Byron at Pisa,' or any where else. He came to Pisa in November, 1821, he left Pisa in March, 1822; he returned to Pisa the 16th of August 1822, and left that place on the 28th of August. During these periods he occasionally dined and rode out with his Lordship.
Mr. Medwin's Lord Byron *says*, What is become of my boatmen and boat? I suppose she was rotten; she was never worth much. When I went the tour on the Lake in her with Shelly and Hobhouse she was nearly wrecked, &c.' pp. 15. 16.	Lord Byron had no boatmen. Mr. Hobhouse did not arrive at Diodati until after the tour alluded to.
Mr. Medin *in his own person says*, 'He always has pistols in his holster, and eight or ten pair by the first makers in London, carried by his courier'—p. 17.	The first part of the statement is true—the second untrue—a courier carry *eight* or *ten* pair of pistols!! This courier did occasionally carry one pair of pistols.
Mr. Medwin's Lord Byron *speaks*. 'I have been concerned,' said he, 'in many duels, as second; but only in two as principal; one was with Hobhouse, before I became intimate with him'—p. 18.	Lord Byron was never concerned in a duel in his life, either as second or principle. He was once *rather near* fighting a duel—and that was with an officer of the staff of General Oakes, at Malta.
Lord Byron *in* Mr. Medwin's *book*. 'We had a house in town, gave dinner-parties, had separate carriages, and launched into every sort of extravagance. This could not last long. My wife's 10,000*l.* soon melted away, &c.—pp. 49, 50.	The Fact. Lord and Lady Byron did not give dinner-parties; they had not separate carriages; they did not launch out into any extravagance. The whole of Lady Byron's fortune was put into settlement and could not be melted away.
Imagine my astonishments to receive, immediately on her arrival in London, a few lines from her father, of a very dry and unaffectionate nature beginning, "Sir," and ending with saying, that his daughter should never see me again'—p. 51.	It was not on Lady Byron's arrival in London that Sir R. Noel wrote the letter to Lord Byron. It was on Lady Byron's arrival at Kirby-Mallory in Leicestershire, that her father wrote to Lord Byron. Sir Ralph's letter was a long letter, not a few lines, and it began, "My Lord," not "Sir." It was dated Feb. 2, 1816.
Mr. Medwin's Lord Byron. 'I remember being at Brighton many years ago, and having great difficulty in making the land—the wind blowing off the shore, and the tide setting out; crowds of people were collected on the beach to see us. Mr ——(I think he said Hobhouse) was with me;" and," he added "I had great difficulty in saving him,'" pp. 170 171.	In 1808 Lord Byron was swimming with the *Hon. Mr. Lincoln Stanhope*. Both of them were very nearly drowned; but Lord Byron did not touch Mr. Stanhope; he very judiciously kept aloof, but cried out to him to keep up his spirits. The bystanders sent in some boatmen with ropes tied round them, who at last dragged Lord Byron and his friend from the surf, and saved their lives.
Mr. Medwin *says in his own person*. "I cannot resist presenting the public with a drinking song, composed one morning, or perhaps one evening after our dinners. "Fill the goblet again, for I never before. "Felt the glow that now gladdens my heart to its core. pp. 193, 194.	It will hardly be believed, but it is true, that this drinking song which the writer cannot resist "presenting the public with," as being written by Lord Byron one morning, or perhaps one evening (conscientious alternative) after one of *our* dinners at Pisa, was presented to the public just as far back as 1809. The song is printed in a volume of miscellanies, edited by Mr. Hobhouse, to which Lord Byron was a contributor, under the signature L. B. If this be not sufficient to stamp the true character of these Conversations, perhaps the next specimen may; it is, if possible, more astonishing.
"'*The leprosy of lust*, I discover, too, is not mine. *Thou tremblest—'tis with age, then*"—which I am accused of borrowing from Otway, was taken from the Old Bailey proceedings. Some Judge observed to the witness. "Thou tremblest." "'Tis with cold, then," was the reply',—p. 200.	Who does not know that this famous speech, which the Conversation-writer made his Lord Byron say was made in the Old Bailey—was uttered by "*Bailly*," the Mayor of Paris, on his way to the scaffold! That the real Lord Byron should make so ludicrous a blunder is morally impossible.
Mr Medwin *puts in* Lord Byron's *mouth*, "'Since I have been abroad I have received many civilities from the Americans. Amongst the rest, I was acquainted with a Captain of one of their frigates laying in the Leghorn Roads, and used occasionally to dine on board the ship,'"—p. 406.	Lord Byron did not "*dine occasionally*" on board any American ship at Leghorn—he breakfasted once on board the Constitution frigate.
'Since you left us," said Lord Byron. "I have seen Hobhouse for a few days."' &c. p. 415.	It is impossible that Lord Byron should have told Captain Medwin that he had seen Mr. Hobhouse at the time alluded to; that is to say, in August 1822. Mr. Hobhouse did not arrive at Pisa nor see Lord Byron until the 15th of September, 1822, after which time Captain Medwin, according to his own statement, never saw Lord Byron, for he arrived at Pisa on the 18th of August and left it on the 28th of that month; and when Mr. Hobhouse arrived at Pisa, Captain Medwin was gone.

THE SCOTSMAN.—Jan. 22.

American Army.—The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the American army, for the year ending 30th September 1823, was 2,558. The aggregate strength, by the latest return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6183. The evil of desertion prevails to a great extent, as a remedy for which the Secretary at War proposes to keep a dollar and a half a month out of the men's pay, in order to form an accumulating fund, to be paid to them at the end of their term, and to be forfeited in case of desertion. The American soldiers serve for five years, in which time the fund would amount to 90 dollars, or twenty pounds sterling. The present punishment for desertion in the American army in time of peace, is imprisonment and labour.

We hear that Government have it in contemplation to give directions for vessels and diving-bells to be prepared for the purpose of taking the pearl oysters from the banks off Ceylon, in the manner adopted by the Colombian Pearl Fishery Company; and a well-informed correspondent expresses his regret that this mode of taking the oysters had not been sooner practised, as, from the indiscriminate manner in which the divers take up whatever oysters they can collect during the short time they can remain under water, the young oysters have been taken as well as the old, which has so impoverished the oyster beds, that for some years past the whole yearly produce has not exceeded L20,000, whereas, according to Cordinir, they formerly produced a profit of nearly L20,000 to Government alone; and with the greatest precaution, it will take many years to re-establish the banks.

THE SUN,—January 24.

Mr. Rothschild, jointly with some noblemen of high rank, has obtained from Government a grant of those lands in North Wales which were formerly the property of Sir Hugh Middleton, but afterwards reverted to the Crown. These lands, although they have not been worked for a very long period, are well known to contain ore of various metals in great abundance. It is therefore proposed, under the superintendance of Mr. Rothschild and the noblemen above alluded to, to form a company and to raise an adequate capital, for the purpose of working this valuable district. The public advantages of this great undertaking, in forming a most just and useful medium for the investment of English capital, as well as in furnishing employment to an almost indefinite extent to the labouring poor in Wales, need not be dwelt on. It is not surprising that this splendid undertaking, in this era of schemes of every description, should have raised peculiar expectation in the city, and it is material, therefore, that it should not be confounded with other undertakings which might be supposed from their title to arise out of it. This has been the case with the Welsh Mining Association, which has been mistaken for that in which Mr. Rothschild is concerned. It is proper, therefore, to state for the information of capitalists, that no company has yet been formed in consequence of the grant to Mr. Rothschild, nor have any of the preliminary arrangements for that purpose been made. Nothing, in fact, has yet been done beyond the completion of the grant from Government. We understand that it is Mr. Rothschild's intention to publish with the utmost expedition the reports of the several Engineers sent to examine these lands.

THE STAR,—January 25.

PARIS, January 20, 1825.

"The dinner which Mr. de Rothschild gave on Saturday to the Prince of Saxe Coburg, was in a style of princely magnificence. The President of the Council and the other Cabinet Ministers, their Ladies, and Mrs. and Miss Canning, were present.

"The arrivals of Mrs. Canning and her daughter and Lord Sefton's family, are the greatest changes which have occurred in the English society. I have not heard that the market for oats has yet risen in consequence of his Lordship's arrival, but from the number of horses belonging to the establishment, and the force in which the cavalcade assembles daily in the Champs Elysée it is to be presumed that the agriculturalists will not have long to complain of *low prices*.

"Two new four-in-hands have made their appearance; one, the very model of a mail-coach, with scarlet liveries—the other, of a light four-inside. The *Gentlemen* drivers, in both cases, appear very little inferior, in all the *Jehu* graces of the stage-coachman, to their great prototypes in England, and may hope to enjoy the bliss supreme of being called to for a place by some unwary foot-passenger. When will our harmless but silly countrymen learn to distinguish between the state of surprise excited by their absurdity, and the admiration which they fondly imagine they are raising at the superiority of their cattle and coachmanship, and make some more praiseworthy efforts to take the station in Continental society to which their wealth and the political rank of their country would give them access, with only a moderate shew of deference to public opinion in the countries which they visit?"

One of the richest veins of lead ore perhaps ever discovered, has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe-work (viz. an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shewn to visitors at Matlock Bath). The roof, sides, and bottom, are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the country, and one professional Gentleman offered 10,000 guineas for the ore in sight!—In passing through Matlock (says a Correspondent), I called at the Museum, and was shewn specimens from the above mine, which it is supposed will yield above 80 per cent. I learnt there that it lies in the metalliferous state on mountain limestone, and is attended by fluor spar and mundic, also that it would require two years to get the ore from the part alluded to.

The following statement shews the successive advances on the price of manufactured iron since Lady day last:

	£	s.	
The price of manufactured iron at the works at Lady-day, 1824, was - -	7	10	per ton.
At which time it was advanced - -	0	10	
At Midsummer it was advanced -	1	0	
At Michaelmas - - - - - - -	2	0	
October 25 - - - - - - - -	1	0	
December 28 - - - - - - - -	1	0	

Making the present price £13 0 per ton from the manufacturer, and giving him the enormous addition of £5 10s. per ton in nine months—*Hereford Paper*.

THE STAR,—January 27.

DREADFUL FIRE IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, JAN. 24.

About half-past twelve o'clock to-day a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. George Bristowe, hat-manufacturer, No. 1, Upper Sackville-street, at the corner of North Earl-street, occasioned, as it is said, by a pot of varnish boiling over. This fire was the most destructive for the time we have ever witnessed; for in about half an hour the floor gave way, and had communicated to the adjoining house on the one side in Sackville-street, occupied by Messrs. Whitehead and Jones, lace-manufacturers, and on the other side, in Earl-street, by a Mr. Clarke, we believe—St. Mary's Parish engine was the first on the spot, and soon followed by those of the several Insurance Companies, which were well supplied with water by the carts of the Paving Board, and from the Post-Office. At a quarter after one, the Earl-street side of Mr. B.'s house fell with a tremendous crash, the greater part into the street. We have heard that several persons were much hurt, and some of the engines damaged; but in consequence of the hurry and confusion at the time, we could not ascertain. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the firemen, the flames communicated to the house of Mr. Byrne, a glover, No. 3, Sackville-street, where it was, however, in a short time got under. The Sackville-street side of Mr. Bristowe's house is in a very tottering condition and momentarily expected to fall—detachments of the 88th foot, 4th dragoons, and 2d foot guards with the Horse Police, were promptly in attendance, and served materially to keep that order and regularity so necessary on such alarming occasions. As we are going to press the engines are playing on the burning ruins. Four o'clock—Mr. Bristowe's house has just fallen inwards, which has, in a degree, smothered the ruins.

Letters from Mexico, dated November 17, by way of New York, state that Mr. Morier had arrived at the capital. The new Government was proceeding with great wisdom and moderation, and the country was in a state of tranquillity.

Some of the French Ministerial Papers say that all the European Cabinets are now thinking seriously of "terminating the affairs of Greece," and that overtures have been made jointly to that effect by the Great Powers. "It is demanded of the Porte," according to those Journals, "that she should recognise the independence of the Morea, and of a portion of the islands of the Archipelago." The Grand Seignior, it is added, "ought to give his full assent to a measure so fraught with good policy, which would put an end to the calamities which ravage those countries, and would leave no chance of success to the ambition *of some* Cabinets. May this intelligence prove true to its full extent, for the sake of religion and humanity!"

It is stated in a letter from New York, dated December 31, that the fabricated letter from Panama, which appeared in the *Boston Sentinel*, obtained the less credit there, as that Paper, about 12 months before, had been the medium of a similar delusion, and was therefore regarded with much suspicion on the present occasion.

A strange story is related in one of the French Papers. It is said that four merchants from Colombia, having arrived in England and made their purchases of English machinery, wished to proceed to France to buy silks and other commodities of that country, to the amount of about £100,000. These persons naturally applied to the French Ambassador in London for passports, but were told, that being subjects of his Catholic Majesty, they must first get permission from the Spanish Legation. These independent Republicans, who would as soon have thought of applying to the Pope's Nuncio, because three centuries ago one of the Pope's predecessors pretended to have the disposal of the new world, kept of course on this side of the Channel, and commanded their goods from a different market.

THE STAR,—January 28.

BOW-STREET.

One Mr. *O'Halloran*, a tailor, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, yesterday morning, charged with divers disorderly doings, and among the rest with having threatened to exercise his valour on the person of Sir Richard Birnie himself! A pretty considerably bold sort of threat for a *tailor*; but then the tailors generally, as we have often had occasion to observe, are becoming more and more pugnacious every day; and Mr. O'Halloran is a smart *master* tailor, and an *Irishman* to boot.

It appeared by the evidence, that about ten o'clock on the preceding night, the patrol on duty at this office were alarmed by a loud knocking at the door. "Who's there?" they deman-

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1825.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

ded.—"It's *me*—Mr. O'Halloran!" replied a small shrill voice without—"open the door this instant!" They opened the door, and there stood this identical Mr. O'Halloran. "What do you want?" demanded the patrol. "I want to see Sir Richard Birnie," replied Mr. O'Halloran. "You can't see him to-night," said the patrol. "But I *will* see him! and, before I go, I'll give him a jolly good *whacking*!" cried the magnanimous Mr. O'Halloran. The patrol desired him to go along about his business, or to bed if he liked it better; but nothing would he do but stay there to *whack* Sir Richard Birnie; and at last they found it necessary to hand Mr. O'Halloran over to the watch.

"Come forward, Sir," said Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, when the witnesses had told their story—"Come forward, Sir—I assure you Iam not *much* afraid of you. Indeed I think if I were to begin, I could *whack*, as you call it, half a dozen such as you!"

Mr. O'Halloran came forward to the table, blushing and simpering, and said, "I dare say you could, Sir, but—"

"But what have I done to deserve *whacking*?" said the Magistrate, interrupting him;—"I don't recollect having ever seen you before."

"Why the truth is, Sir Richard," replied Mr. O'Halloran, still simpering and speaking under his breath, "Why the truth is, I don't know whether I said those words or not;—for I had been drinking a little wine, and I suppose I was rather exhilarated—in my head, Sir Richard Birnie; and I believe I'd got a notion—indeed I rather think some one told me that Mr. David Latouche had been *dining* with you, Sir Richard; and as I have had some words with Mr. David Latouche, I suppose I might feel a little angry towards you, Sir—being rather exhilarated as I"—

"Well, Sir," said Sir RICHARD, cutting short his explanation, "I know nothing of Mr. David Latouche or you either. But this I will tell you, that, had you threatened to *whack* any other person, I would certainly have held you to bail; but, as your threat was directed against me, you may go about your business;—and let me advise you not to get your head rather exhilarated again."

Mr. O'Halloran bowed, thanked his Worship, paid his fee, and withdrew; seemingly, very well pleased with the issue of the affari.

THE SCOTSMAN ---JAN. 29.

It is reported a Brevet is to take place in the Army and Navy, shortly; probably on St. George's Day. Every Regiment is to receive two additional companies. The Cavalry is also to be increased in the same proportion. The whole of a Regiment is never again to be sent to the colonies or garrisons abroad: if it consists of ten Companies, six will be sent, and four and a Field Officer remain at home.---*Globe.*

A Skeleton.---A few weeks ago, while some workmen were employed in digging a new road, on the estate of Drumduan, near Forres, belonging to Colonel Fraser, H. E. I. C. S., a gentleman happened to pass when they were levelling the *Gallow-hill*, about 200 yards east of Nelson's Monument, and directed their attention to a particular spot, where they found a human skeleton, entire, and in good preservation. The shoes were also found, containing the sinews of the feet, quite fresh. The circumstance connected with this discovery are curious, and indisputably true. About 80 years ago, a soldier was sentenced to be shot for desertion, and to heighten the impression, he was led out from the Jail of Forres to the *Gallow-hill*, dressed in his grave clothes, on a St. Lawrence market day. The *runner* who had stopped at Burn-end (formerly a public house, about two miles east from Forres,) arrived about an hour after the sentence had been executed, with, among other official despatches, a reprieve for the poor fellow. The spot where the skeleton was found was generally known by the name of the "*Sodger's Grave;*" and there are two or three of the inhabitants who remember the day on which he was shot. It is not long since the man who made the coffin, (James Smith) died. Part of the shoe is in the possession of our informant. Several skeletons were found in the immediate neighbourhood, which, we presume, without any great violation of probability, may have lain there since the celebrated battle against the Danes and Norwegians. We are strengthened in this opinion, when we reflect that the hieroglyphic Obelisk to the memory of Swenno, the Danish King, is within a quarter of a mile of the place.---*Inverness Courier.*

THE STAR.—JANUARY 29.

We exceedingly regret to inform our Readers, that a courier has arrived from Paris announcing the death of the Earl of THANET. His brother CHARLES, the present Earl, is now in Paris, and had an interview with his Lordship when his illness took a serious turn.---*Morning Paper.*

THE EXAMINER.—JAN. 30.

THERE is no actual foreign intelligence of the least moment; but the French papers abound with strictures on our acknowledgment of the American Republic: and the ultra journalists even go so far as to hint at a Continental Confederation against us on that account. This would prove a glorious finale to the deliverance of Europe; but, in truth, Messieurs the Ultras are luxuriating in imagination upon very slender premises. No doubt their Majesties of Russia and Austria are in high dudgeon at our policy; but as to going to war, that is quite another thing. With respect to Prussia, she has just appointed a Consul for Buenos Ayres, which appointment, timed as it is, looks like anything but a disposition to confederate against our acknowledgment of the new Governments. At the same time, our new levy of troops, no less than 15,000, affords just so much countenance to the French rumours, as to create a slight portion of doubt in regard to the terms on which we are with the Continent, although Ireland and India are generally deemed, whether right or wrong, the real causes of the increase, always excepting the consequent addition of patronage, which is possibly the most direct reason of all.

LORD NUGENT.—This Noble Commoner of the House of Buckingham has stood the test of every political change of the Grenville party, and adhered to the fruitless politics of opposition. His Peerage is independent and Irish, having made himself an English Commoner for life.—Lord Nugent can speak with great force and point. He probably has never attempted to address the House of Commons without careful preparation, and even elaborate composition of his periods; but his preparation is sufficiently concealed, and his periods flow with sufficient smoothness. It is quite evident that he is an extensive and reflecting reader; that he views principles and traces associations with accuracy and candour, and that his attachments are all instified by his convictions. This la connection of opinion with sincerity it is which gives peculiar earnestness to speech, which carries eloquence home to the heart of the hearer, and which stamps public exertions with the sure passport of integrity. Lord Nugent is at once recognised as mainly anxions to express forcibly and elegantly what he really feels and thinks. His expressions are often perhaps too unqualified, too general, too sweeping, This is a blemish of taste rather than of feeling. Lord Nugent is spoken of with great affection and esteem by those who enjoy the honour of his friendship. His countenance indicates the happiest combination of good nature and high spirit. But his easy, affable, elegant habits, are perhaps incompatible with the severe labour, the gloomy confinement, the irksome researches, the exhausting perseverance which excellence in eloquence or poetry exacts with impartial rigour from peer and peasant.—*Morning Herald.*

THE STAR.—JANUARY 31.

LADY MOSTYN.

We gave on Saturday some account of the fatal accident which happened to this Lady. The following are additional particulars from the *Worcester Herald*: "A few days ago, an infant son of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. of Spring Bank, near this city, shewing symptoms of an attack of scarlet fever, the remainder of the children were, in order to prevent its further spreading among them, sent to the house of Mr. Parry, a farmer, living at Red Hill, which is a short distance from Spring Bank. On Tuesday last, Lady Mostyn, their most excellent and amiable mother, walked thither early in the morning, to pass the day with them, and, as she directed, the close carriage was there to fetch her away at nine o'clock in the evening. The approach to Mr. Parry's house from the high road is up a short but steep ascent, near the top of Red Hill. At the moment the carriage had cleared the gate, the off wheel slipped into a water shoot, the violence of the jerk occasioned by which was such as to throw the coachman from his seat to the ground. He, however, almost immediately recovered his legs, and running to the horses, which had got into a gallop, succeeded in laying hold of the traces, and lastly of the reins. The near animals now began to kick violently at him, and his leg catching in his breeches pocket, he was again pulled down, consequently he once more lost the reins, and the wheels passed over both his knees. Upon this, the horses, loosed from all restraint, sat off at full speed towards Spring Bank, and, in endeavouring to turn into the road to it, about 300 yards from the gate at Mr. Parry's, brought the carriage against two posts with great violence, splitting both. They then took again towards the high road, and continued their furious career. Lady Mostyn had to this time kept her seat, but it is supposed her fright at the situation being increased by the concussion, she took the fatal resolution of jumping out. Besides the coachman, a footman was in attendance upon her Ladyship. The latter, who had got down at the gate, to open it, was in the act of stepping up behind when the coachman fell, and ran forward to the coach door, but was unable to retain hold of it, owing to the rate at which the horses were going. He then followed the carriage with all the speed he was able, and about twenty yards from the entrance to Spring Bank, he observed something in the road, which he at first thought was a coat or shawl, fallen from the carriage, but on approaching it he found it to be his mistress, lying flat on her face, with her eyes closed, and bleeding profusely at the nose. He spoke to her but she returned no answer, being in a state of complete insensibility. He then took off his coat, and wrapping it round her, placed her on the bank; by this time the coachman came up, and he remained with her whilst his fellow-servant went to the house, and procured assistants, by whom she was conveyed home in a large chair, scarcely shewing the least signs of life. In this interval a Gentleman who was passing, acting from the impulse of the moment, attempted to bleed her Ladyship, but little blood issued from the puncture. The footman then came off to this city for medical aid, and Dr. Hastings, Mr. Rayment, Mr. Carden, and Mr. Stephenson, sen. and jun. were promptly at the bedside of the unfortunate Lady. They found her right shoulder dislocated, but the most extensive injury was on the left side of the head, which was contused and swollen to that degree that they immediately pronounced her case destitute of the smallest hope. She remained throughout the night, and Wednesday, in the same state, her eyes closed, and apparently perfectly unconscious of her situation, and until about six o'clock yesterday morning, when she expired. On examining, next day, the spot where her Ladyship fell, it was found to be full seven feet from the track of the carriage; the fatal mischief, therefore, must have ensued from the great violence with which she pitched upon her head to the ground, and not from her clothes catching in the wheel, as has been stated. Sir Edward was absent at Leicester at the time of the accident: a dispatch was sent off to him the same night, and he arrived at Spring Bank about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, but it was deemed by the Medical Gentlmen most prudent, if possible, to keep him from beholding the truly deplorable state of their patient, her face being so dreadfully disfigured, and not a feature was recognizable, and with which he most reluctantly complied. Sir Edward, we understand, remains in a state of the most inconsolable affliction at the loss of his affectionate and inestimable wife, and the devoted and fond mother of his eleven children. It is due to the feelings of the coachman and footman to say, it was owing to no neglect of their usual care and attention to their beloved and valued mistress the melancholy occurrence took place, which has in so afflicting a manner deprived them of her. After the deceased had so unfortunately sprung from the carriage, the horses slackened their pace, and arrived at the Barbourne gate at a trot; the keeper threw open the gate as usual, not knowing that they were without a guide, and in passing through, the carriage came in contact with the post, by which the splinter-bar was broken; after proceeding a little further they were stopped. Lady Mostyn was, we understand, about thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, and was the daughter of—— Blundell, Esq. of Crosby-house, Lancashire. An Inquest has been held upon the body, and a verdict of 'Accidental Death' returned.

THE SCOTSMAN.—FEB. 2.

Extract of a latter from Naples, dated Jan 10:—Before this reaches you, the news of the death of King Ferdinand will, of course, have been some time in your possession. The event has not caused the slightest sensation here although abundant precautions were taken. The present King, Francesco, is supposed to be more liberal than his father; and Leopold, Prince of Salerno, his brother, was looked upon by the late Court as almost a Jacobin. There is a report that some of the exiles will be recalled on the occasion. It is said, and I believe with some truth, that the late King has left an immense treasure. I have even heard it stated at 14 millions of ducats, a sum nearly equivalent to 2,400,000*l.* sterling.

The propriety of a sentence, in which the word THAT occurred several times, was the discussion in a private party, and a person contended it was in *one* place used incorrectly, pointing out the particular THAT which he considered wrong. Upon which, a gentleman asserted, that if there were an objectionable THAT in the sentence, it was not the one which had been pointed out; and in making this assertion, he himself used the word THAT, and corrrectly, too, *five* times in succession, without the intervention of any other word, thus;—"I assert that that THAT that that gentleman points out, is not the objectionable one."

THE SCOTSMAN.—FEB. 5.

The Athenæum.—This is the age of Club-houses; they have sprung up at the court end of the town within the last few years, like buildings in the vicinity of a new bridge. Among others there is just formed one entitled the Athenæum, the plan of which, we believe, originated with Sir Humphry Davy, and was carried into execution by this distinguished Baronet, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, assisted by a Committee, in which the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Heber, and Mr Croker, have been extremely active—the Member for the University of Oxford especially. This club is stated to be instituted for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments—men of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and others who are distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, or art. It consists of one thousand members, the number of which was soon filled up, many candidates for admission yet remaining. The house in Waterloo-place, lately occupied by the Union Club, is opened for the use of the members, while their intended building opposite the new College of Physicians is erecting. Here every comfort is provided that a temporary dwelling can afford; large well furnished rooms, all the periodical publications of any reputation, both British and Foreign; the daily morning and evening papers, books of reference (a library is soon to be formed), billiard and card-rooms; though dice, and high play of any description are forbidden; an excellent culinary establishment, and what is more valuable than all the rest, the best society in London—society in which rank, wealth, and intellect are blended together upon equal terms for their mutual advantage; thus supplying what has long been felt as a desideratum in this metropolis—a place where those who are distinguished for their attainments or taste, may, without unnecessary form and ceremony, at all times have an opportunity of meeting and communicating their sentiments.

Cobbet's New Lights.—Our readers will recollect that Cobbett, not long ago, told the public that he would lay the character of Sir Francis Burdett "as bare as the back of his hand:" that he threntened to make such an exposure of *his benefactor*, as should drive him to take refuge in "four lane-ends;" or, in other words, to commit suicide. And how did Sir Francis act on the occasion? what did he do to avoid this terrible denunciation? Why, he declined to hold any further communication with the denouncer; and declared that if Cobbett were to take any hand in his election for Westminister, he himself would retire from the contest. If any thing could have expedited the threatened exposure this most assuredly was calculated to do it; and yet how does Cobbett now speak of Sir Francis? We shall first tell our readers, and afterwards endeavour to solve the mystery.

Extract from Cobbett's Letter to the Catholic Association, on the arrest of Mr O'Connel, in the *Register* of Jan. 1.:—"Another subject of congratulation is, that you have fixed on Sir Francis Burdett to *present your petition* to the House of Commons.---You are now, then, in the hands of an *English gentleman* of great patrimonial estates, wholly beyond the reach of every thing that leads to dirty compromise, and of talent (if he will but *bestir* himself) equal to this or to any other undertaking: and that he will bestir himself *now*, it were almost impious to doubt. In his very *nature* he abhors the Orange ruffian,' true descendant of the *plunderer*. And how many English gentlemen are there of family as ancient as he; of fortune as ample; of minds as independent; abborring the 'Orange ruffian' as cordially as he; and yet how *silent* they are! And that, too, at a moment when they *must see*, that if the troubles of Ireland be prolonged the whole kingdom is menaced with ruin;" If any of our readers are much surprised at this encomium, we do not participate in their astonishment. The secret is, that Sir Francis Burdett stands so well in the estimation of the Irish, that Cobbett has made a sacrifice of his spleen to his interest, in speaking thus favourably of a man to whom the Catholics have entrusted their petition. Nothing from the pen of Cobbett can astonish us; and if he should quarrel with the Catholics, we should not be in the least surprised if he should favour the world with a new history of our Eighth Harry, in which that wretch should be pourtrayed as the most mild, pious potentate that ever lived.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE OBSERVER.—FEB. 6.

SATURDAY.

THE FUNDS.

Although a good deal of business has been transacted in the funds this week, the fluctuation has been extremely limited; in Consols for Account, as well as for money, it has not exceeded $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. For some days past, the purchasers, particularly on the part of the leading speculators, were extremely large, a confident expectation having been entertained that all the unfavourable rumours respecting South America, would be set at rest by the terms of the King's Speech. Consols for Account in consequence, rose from 93$\frac{1}{4}$ which was the price in the early part of the week, to 93$\frac{5}{8}$. It would appear that there is a large party composed of individuals of much wealth and influence, who, having waited in vain for a further rise in the funds, are now operating pretty decidedly for a retrograde movement. Under these circumstances a good deal of fluctuation may be expected before the ter]

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mination of the February account, the settling day for which will not take place until the end of the month. This is the more likely as the jobbers have entered into large speculations in what are technically termed "options," but of which the public in general are little acquainted with. These "options" in the event of a fall or of a rise, have a great effect on the market, and without any ostensible cause, produce rapid changes. The new account for April opens on Friday next, and will comprehend another quarter's dividend. The Exchequer Bill Market, as likewise India Bonds, have undergone but little variation; as the purchases of the former, even at 64s. and 66s. premium continue steady, it is thought extremely likely that the unemployed capital will force up the premium much higher. In Bank Stock there has been a good deal doing within the last day or two, at an advance of from 2 to 3 per cent. Reports are in circulation as to another house; although the discount of bills by the Bank at 4 per cent. is extremely small, there is no immediate prospect of a further reduction of the interest, but we hear that at the next Quarterly Court of the Directors this subject will be again agitated.—The operations of the Money Market today have been of a very undecided character; the price of Consols, both for Money and the Account, opened this morning a shade higher than they left off yesterday. Both parties of speculators are watching the movements of each other extremely narrowly, and in the event of a slight variation only, seem disposed to increase their speculations. The *Bulls*, or those who are acting in favour of a rise, from their hopes exclusively in the great abundance of money, and the facilities afforded them by the Bank of taking Stock; while the other side declare openly, that by the Minister's own shewing in Parliament on Thursday, the great question of the recognition of the Independence of South America is likely to create such an alarm, as to depress the Funds from 5 to 10 per Cent.

The following were the prices at which the Commissioners purchased Stock during the week:—

Tuesday.—Cons. 93⅜	Thursday.—Consols, 93⅜
Wednesday.—Holiday.	Friday.—Consols, 93⅜

Stocks closed at the annexed quotations.—

Red. Annuities, 94⅛	Long Ann. 23 3-16
Consols, 93⅜⅛	Exchequer Bills, 63
Ditto for Account. 93⅜⅛	Ditto New. 64 5
3½ per Cent. 101⅛	India Bonds, 100
Ditto Reduced, 101⅛	Bank Stock, 234½
4 per Cents. 106	

THE MORNING HERALD—Feb. 8.

BOW-STREET.

Fear, Farce, and Physic.—Yesterday another dramatic author applied to the Magistrate for protection against the resentment of Mr. Elliston! The applicant, in this case, was a small, delicately-made gentleman, of pensive aspect, with a slender circlet of *mustachery* entirely surrounding the entrance of his victualling-office; and his *tout ensemble* gave melancholy proof that he had taken more of Fortune's *buffets* than of her *rewards*. He had some difficulty in making his way to the table through the crowd of more robust applicants; and when he had accomplished this, he addressed the Magistrate in these words:—

"My name, Sir, is Webb, I am a surgeon, and author of a *Manuel of Medicine*, which has been presented to his Majesty. But that is nothing to the purpose, for my present business has relation only to Mr. Elliston. You may probably recollect, Sir, that at the time of *Thurtell's* horrible affair, the science of phrenology made much noise in the world. In consequence of whet was then said of that science, I wrote a Farce, which I called "*The Phrenologist*," and I presented it to Mr. Elliston for his approval. It is not for me, Sir, to say any thing of the merits of that Frace, but after repeated applications to him on the subject, it was returned to me at the door of his dwelling-house by a servant girl, who added to the mortification by returning it with a *sneering giggle*, which Mr. Elliston may perhaps call *civility*, for he is extremely ingenious, as your Worship is, no doubt, very well aware."

The Magistrate (Mr. Halls), observed that these were matters with which he had nothing to do; and requested Mr. Webb to state at once what was his object in applying to him.

Mr. Webb then went on to state, that a letter signed X. Y. Z. having appeared in a morning paper commenting on Mr. Kean, he (Mr. Webb) had replied to that letter in his own name; in which reply he introduced Mr. Elliston's conduct touching the Farce of "the *Phrenologist*;" and in consequence had received what he considered a very threatening note from Mr. Elliston.

"And here it is, Sir" he continued---"sent *open* by the post.---agreeable to Mr. Elliston's delicate mode of doing things." He then handed the note of his Worship, and added "I conceive, Sir, it contains a threat of personal violence; and, as I have written some works against the cant hypocrisy of the age---and particularly of Parliament, which works may probably be *prosecuted*; I am anxious to go into court with clean hands, by showing publicly before you that I am a man of peaceable character seeking for protection."

"Really, Sir," said the Magistrate, when he had read the note, "I do not see that he threatens you with *managerial ire*;—which may be a very dreadful thing for aught I know, but I should rather think it would be as harmless as *theatrical thunder*. At all events the threat is only conditional; for he says here, "*if* you interfere with my concerns, I shall inflict such portion of my resentment upon you, as, upon further inquiry, your conduct may appear to merit." You have only, therefore, to attend to the "*if*," to be perfectly safe I should think; and at the worst, as I said before, you have nothing to fear but a little threatrical thunder---unless, indeed, he should launch a *bolt* at you; and then."---

"And then I would repel it with *my stick!*" said Mr. Webb---finishing the sentence in his own way, and holding up a decent bit of a *shelalagh* nearly as thick as his own arm.

"No, Sir!" said his Worship, "in such an extreme case you had better come here; and you shall be protected."

Mr. Webb then bowed his thanks, and withdrew---grasping his cudgel, and seeming not much afraid of any thing.

THE STAR,—February 10.

M. de Wolkonsky, the Extraordinary Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, to congratulate Charles X. upon his accession to the throne, has had an audience of his Majesty, and was received with great pomp, the Daupmin and French Ministers being present at the audience. He made a speech which was given at length in the *Moniteur* of the following day, but the King's answer was omitted. The *Times* of this morning supplies the omission, and gives the following as a correct copy of the King's answer:

"I receive with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the Emperor of all the Russias, and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. *I am as much attached as your powerful Monarch to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance*, and I shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that *as long as he and I continue united*, nothing is to be feared for the tranquillity of Europe."

WEST INDIES.

Kingstown, St. Vincent's, Nov. 6.

Tuesday, the Court of Grand Sessions, specially summoned for the trial of James Ballasty, a private of the 21st Fuzileers, charged with the wilful murder of Major John C. Champion, of the same Regiment, assembled at the Court House, upon which occasion the bench was occupied by the three Assistant Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of the unfortunate indisposition of his Honour the Chief Judge, who, we regret to say, has been confined for the last fortnight from the effects of an apoplectic attack.

On the Court being formed, and the Grand Jury sworn, they were addressed by the senior Justice, who presided; after which the Grand Jury retired, and were absent but a short time, when they returned a true bill upon the indictment which they had received---The prisoner had been previously placed at the bar, and, being now called on to plead, said —Not Guilty.

The Petty Jury was then sworn, and the trial proceeded, which occupied little more than two hours, the evidence being clear and decisive against the prisoner, and fully establishing his guilty perpetration of the crime with which he stood charged. We deem it unnecessary in this case to detail the evidence verbatim, but the following will be found a correct summary of it:—"On the 13th of October, the prisoner (with a corporal and two other privates) was placed on duty for the day at the Barrier-bridge, leading into Fort Charlotte; between five and six o'clock in the evening, Major Champion, as he passed this post on his way to town, found fault that the prisoner, with the corporal and another private, who were all in the guard-room, had been dilatory in turning out, and he accordingly ordered the two privates to perform extra duty for an hour, under arms, and placed the corporal in arrest, as he appeared inebriated. The comrade of the prisoner, who performed the hour's extra duty with him on this occasion, was questioned particularly as to any expression of resentment that he might have made use of against the Major, at this or any former period; but he declared that the only observation which fell from the prisoner at that time was, 'that he would speak to the Major when he returned,' to which the witness said he attached no importance, having no reason to suspect the result. The hour being expired, and another corporal placed in charge of the guard, it became the prisoner's regular turn of duty to remain out until eight o'clock—the corporal and the two other sentinels being in the guardroom, at about twelve or fifteen paces distant: at a little after seven o'clok, a report of a musket being heard, the men in the room ran out, and questioned the prisoner as to the cause of alarm — one of them at the same time taking his firelock from him, which was still warm from the discharge, and the prisoner declaring, without hesitation, that he had shot the Major. This declaration he subsequently repeated to the SerjeantMajor and others, who came to the spot, adding, that it was not his intention to injure any person but the Major—that they need give themselves no trouble on his account —and that in what he had done, he considered he had performed 'good service for the regiment.'

"This, with the evidence of the Medical Gentleman who attended the Major and described the cause of his death, and the testimony of those who found him wounded and bleeding on the drawbridge, formed the purport of the case against the prisoner. He attended to it throughout with the utmost composure, and occasionally addressed a few questions to the witnesses through the Attorney-General, but not bearing materially on the case. He was then called upon for his defence, when he produced a paper, which every one who heard it must regret he should have read; as it reflected not only on the character of the late Major Champion, but also on the other Officers of the Regiment, and spoke of abuses and privations existing in the Corps, which he must have been aware are open to redress if they had any just foundation. The paper appeared to be badly connected, and it is probable was not all read by the prisoner; it spoke of his unhappy situation, and indirectly admitted that he was the perpetrator of the crime with which he stood charged; but the only useful or satisfactory sentiment it contained was that wherein the prisoner, in allusion to the reports that were in circulation, declared, 'that no other person had any previous knowledge of what had taken place, nor had he himself until shortly before it occurred; meaning, as we inferred, that he committed the murder under a sudden impulse of resentment; but no part of his subsequent conduct tends to justify this conclusion.

"The unfortunate man having finished his address, the Jury retired for about five minutes and returned a verdict of *Guilty*, when sentence of death was passed on him in a solemn & impressive manner, but which he received with the same seeming unconcern that he had evinced throughout the trial.

"A warrant being issued by his Excellency the Governor for the execution, it took place a little before twelve o'clock on Thursday, nearly on the spot where the murder was committed. The culprit proceeded on foot from the jail through the town, at the end of which he was placed in a cart bearing his coffin, and escorted by a posse of fifteen constables. He was neatly dressed in white, trimmed with black, and maintained a firmness of conduct throughout that would have shed honour on a better fate, although he was very attentive to his prayers, and to the admonitions of the Catholic Priest and Wesleyan Missionaries who were with him. He made no confession in his last moments, and after hanging for an hour, his body was interred under the bridge where he was executed."

THE TIMES,—February 10.

Fine Arts,—Among the pictures sold during the present exhibition at the British Gallery are---*The Enchanted Island*, by Mr. Danby, purchased by John Gibbons, Esq., for 200 guineas; *A Scene in Bristol Harbour*, G. Jones, R. A., for 100 guineas, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; *Pandora crowned by the Seasons*, by Mr. Etty, for 150 guineas, to Sir Thomas Lawrence: *The Champion*, by Mr. Eastlake, for 150 guineas, by Wm. Hutchinson, Esq.; *The Review*, by Mr. Farrier, for 70 guineas by P. Ellams, Esq; *Othello relating his History*, by Mr. Fradelle, for 150 guineas by John Marshall, Esq.; *The Burial of Christ*, by Mr. Northcote, R. A., for 150 guineas, to the British Institution; *Boy launching a Boat*, by Mr. Frazer, 70 guineas, by the Countess de Grey; *Rummaging an Old Wardrobe*, by Mr. Good, for 80 guineas, by John Hutton, Esq.

THE TIMES.—February 12.

A meeting of the Directors of the Levant Company was held yesterday at the Old South Sea House, for the purpose of considering the propriety of surrendering the charter of that Company into the hands of Government, agreeable to the requisition made to them by His Majesty's Ministers. Lord Grenville, the Governor of the Company, was present, and addressed the members at some length in favour of the principles of free trade, and, consequently, of their pursuing the course recommended by Ministers. A resolution to that effect was adopted by the meeting.

THE SUN.—February 12.

We have seen letters from Lisbon dated the 29th of January, all of which speak with the greatest confidence of the recognition by Protugal of the Independence of the Brazils, as soon as Sir Charles Stuart arrives at Lisbon. The merchants are uniformly anxious for the accomplishment of this event; the new channels of trade that it will open—the commercial connections, usually of slow growth, which it will instantly occasion—the extensive market, both of supply and consumption which it will create—must naturally make this recognition on the part of Portugal an affair to them of the most immediate interest. All the attempts to circumvent it have failed, and the best informed persons consider it as certain. Some, indeed, there are, whose interests lie in a contrary direction, who assert that the Count de Subserra (Pamplona), the discarded Prime Minister, is still in the confidencce of the King, and guides, behind the curtain, the measures of the new Administration; but those best instructed in the true state of affairs, treat this idle insinuation as it deserves; The letters state,—and they are from the best source of authority,—that the new Ministers were appointed through the influence of Sir W. A'Court, and having had the address to succeed in placing a new Ministry at the head of affairs, we think he is not likely to suffer any individual on the discarded list to frustrate in secret the whole object of his policy. It is believed, and upon very good grounds, that the Count de Subserra is to proceed to London as Portuguese Ambassador. This arrangement, it is easy to perceive, may be reconcileable with the soundest political prudence. It at least removes him from the sphere of intrigue, and takes away any influence which he might have upon the spot, in forming any counter-combination.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. XLIX.

Antiquities.—Some workmen who have been employed by Mr. Deviolaine, the proprietor of the glass-works of Premontre, in the department of the Aisne, in quarrying stones for the repairs of a road, have found in the forest of Coucy, the property of the Duke of Orleans, several hundreds of Roman coins or medals, which lay buried among a heap of stones at four feet from the surface. These medals, though only of copper plated over with silver, are almost all in a high state of preservation. They bear the effigies and legends of several of the Roman emperors: among the rest, those of Valerianus, Decius, Philippus, Gordianus, Trajanus, Sev. Alexander, Gallienus, Julia Augusta, Postumus. The inscriptions on the reverses are almost all different: we find the words—*Æternitas aug. Concordia militum, fides exercitus, Jovi crescenti, Moneta aug. Seculi felicitas, Pax aug. Adventus aug.* Several of them are stamped with the effigy of Postumus, who, according to a French historian, usurped before the time of Clovis, under the reign of Gallien and about the year 260, the empire of the Gauls, and acquired by his talents and courage the title of 'Restorer of the Gauls.'

ITALY.

Numismatics.—In the course of the last summer, a tomb was discovered on the spot formerly oocupied by Mesembria, one of the cities of Thrace. It contained several bronze medals of a king of that province, hitherto unknown. They are of the same size. Two of the precious medals have been presented by Dr. Burghart, into whose hands they fell, the one to the Museum Hedervar, the other to the Museum Fontana, at Florence. The first has on one side a head of Apollo, crowned with laurel, turning towards the right; and on the reverse a figure of Victory, with an inscription. The other medal is exactly the same, only that it has in addition the monogram, K=:]. These medals are of Cavarus, the last Gallic King that the Odrysæ, a people of Thrace, had; about two hundred and nineteen years before Christ. To him was owing the cessation of the war which had sprung up between Prusias, the king of Bithynia, on one side, and the Byzantians and the Rhodians on the other. Having chosen him for their mediator, the result was a treaty of peace, wich Polybius has preserved.

Pompeii.—The excavations at Pompeii proceed slowly as usual, but continue to produce, at every step, something remarkable to reward the labour bestowed. A very short time since, public baths, the first yet discovered, were found in a street north of the Forum and west of the corner formed by the Temple of Fortune. The apartments, as far as they have hitherto been removed, consist of three large connected chambers, all barrel-vaulted. In the first of these are stone benches fixed to the longer wall; at the narrow end, where the entrance is, there is a square sunk bath, which from its size, seems intended for only a single person; two steps lead down into it. The flat side of the anti-chamber is occupied by a bath, on which was found a large, round, and rather rude stone water vessel. There is a larger and shallower very beautiful marble bason, in a neighbouring large apartment, which is likewise barrel-vaulted, but detached from the other. The denomination of a Labrum, as well as its cost, and the persons who ordered it, are pointed out by a remarkable inscription on the edge of the bason. The letters, which are cut in, are filled up with bronze; they are as follow: CN. MELISSAEO. CN. F. APRO. M. STAIO. M. F. APRO. II. VIR. ITER. ID. LABRVM. EX. DD. EX. P. I. F. C. CONSTAT. IISDCCL. The workmen are just now clearing a third large detached and likewise barrel-vaulted chamber building. The ceiling of its inner apartment, the greater part of which is visible, is adorned with rich and elegant subjects on red and blue grounds. On the largest compartment in the centre, is Cupid with two sea-horses, a dolphin behind, and a Cupid with two dolphins before. The smaller compartments, too, are for the most part filled with Cupids. Under the ceiling there runs a frieze, supported by Caryatides. Near the entrance is a youth lying on a panther, holding a club and quiver of arrows, meant perhaps for Bacchus with the weapons of Hercules.

Rome.—Accounts from respectable authority at Rome state, that several copper-plates preserved in the Calcographia Camerale, have lately been entirely destroyed by order of the treasurer Among them are the well-known work of the Faresina, engraved by Nicolas Dorigny, from Raphael's paintings; also the Farnese Gallery of Annibal Carraaci, engraved by Pietro Aquila. They were probably considered as too naked and mundane. The copper plates were cut in small pieces, so that they never could be used again, and in this state sold as old copper. The same fate has befallen the offensive plates, as they are called, of the great Maffei collection. So much for superstition!

Medical Remains at Pompeii.—M. Choulant has lately published, at Leipsic, in a pamphlet, entitled "an account of different objects relating to the medical art discovered at Pompeii." M. C. successively describes the Temple of Esculapius, the amulets, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical apparatus, &c. found in the midst of the ruins. Amongst the surgical instruments were found some nearly resembling those made use of at the present day; as, for instance, elevators for the operation of trepanning, lancets, spatulæ, instruments for the application of the actual cautery, &c. There has not been found one single building which could be regarded as a school of surgery or anatomical museum.